THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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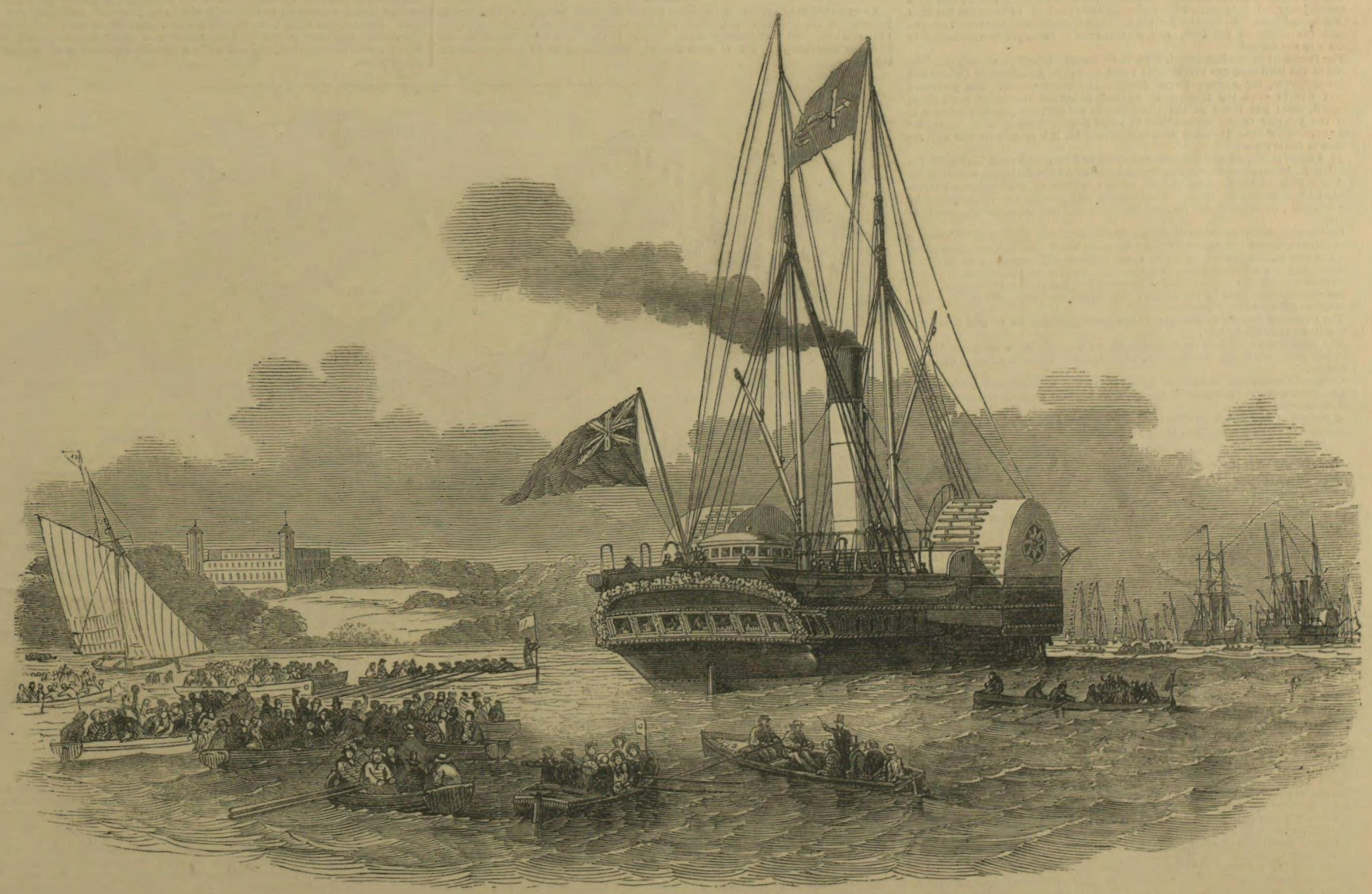
THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Her Majesty's first visit to her greatly-distressed but loyal realm of Ireland is an event of national importance. Viewed in all its aspects, present and future, it is, perhaps, the most interesting that has yet signalised her auspicious reign. The time at which it is made and the social circumstances of the people throw around it an additional importance, and invest it with a halo of hopes for the future prosperity of the country. The once loud and angry voices of political and religious factions have died away amid calamity: famine and plague have taught all classes that the real evils of Ireland are social, and not political. The landlord and the peasant, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant, the Conservative and the Repealer, the Whiteboy and the Orangeman, have been chastened by the heavy hand of affliction; and have had their eyes and their hearts opened to many things which in less unhappy times they could not or would not see. Mutual animosities, though not wholly extinct, are weakened. There is a general impression amidst all classes that the worst is over—that the culmination of evil has been reached—and that henceforward, with the sad experience of the past brought to bear upon the future, there are well-founded hopes for Ireland.

It is amidst these hopes that Queen Victoria goes to Ireland. Her presence is well calculated to increase and to brighten them. At first, there were some whisperings of dissatisfaction, and an avowed determination, on the part of a few, to take advantage of the occasion to raise the old party cries. One clown was found rude enough to hint at mourning, and at a funeral procession as the best greeting that could be given by a famine-stricken land. But these whisperings have gradually subsided. The man of mourning was hooted and hissed into decency; and the few malcontents have been silenced by the loud expression of popular enthusiasm. The fervent character of the Irishman forbids any cold or lukewarm manifestation of his feelings or his opinions. Whatever he does, he does warmly. His gratitude, when he has any, is heart-deep; and his welcome, when he gives it, is sincere and cordial. The world has rung with the history of the magnificent reception which Ireland gave to George IV. If we may judge from present appearances, the visit of our far more beloved Sovereign will throw all the splendour and enthusiasm of that earlier visit into the shade; and the landing of Queen Victoria in Ireland—like a beneficent messenger of peace and good-will—will be celebrated throughout the country with manifestations of popular love and rejoicing, to which the previous history of Ireland can offer no parallel. Cork, Dublin, and Belfast raise the unanimous cry of loyalty and affection; and it is certain that the national "Cead mile failte," or "A hundred thousand welcomes," will be shouted on the progress of Queen Victoria by ten times a hundred thousand tongues. It is equally certain that every heart will do homage to one who, in the day of Ireland's sorrow, has come to make acquaintance with her people, and teach them by her presence how great is the interest that she takes in their welfare, and how happy she is to do all she can to make the Union not a barren union of parchment and of law, but a fruitful bond of mutual confidence and affection.

The Queen, it has been alleged, will not see the dark side of Ireland. She will not behold with her own eyes the wretchedness of the peasantry—the fertile acres lying uncultivated for want of capital and of skill—the roofless cabins of myriads of homeless people, and the vast tracts of land that have never been turned by spade or plough, nor yielded food for human kind. She will see, it has been said, the bright side only. She will see illuminations, triumphal arches, and processions. She will see the best, the fairest, the most enterprising, and the most wealthy of the land congregated to do her fealty and honour. She will hear the thunder of artillery and the shouting of the multitude, but not the wail of distress and sickness that comes from the road-side, or from the miserable cabins of the interior. But though, in all probability, she will neither hear nor see, she is not ignorant of these things. It is on account of these things that she goes to Ireland. She knows them, she deplores them, and she will do her best to relieve them. She does not proceed to Ireland on a holiday trip, to see new landscapes and a new people, but to perform a great and pleasing duty; and to set an example which, in future years, will make Ireland as attractive to the sight-seer and the tourist as Wales and Scotland.

In the face of calamities such as those which have afflicted Ireland, it is little that Parliaments or Monarchs can do. It is not laws that are wanted, but confidence. Hence it is that the visit of her Majesty to Ireland is calculated to produce more good than any enactments which a populace might demand or a Parliament devise. It is a proof of confidence on the part of the Sovereign which has already begotten confidence on the part of the people, and which in due season will beget confidence between England and Ireland. The English and the Irish will learn to know each other better. The example set by the Sovereign will extend to the classes of wealthy English capitalists. The more they know of Ireland, the better they will like it. From the mutual knowledge of the people will spring mutual confidence; and from confidence, all the blessings of which Ireland stands most in need. The Irishman will learn that the Englishman is not his oppressor, either in deed or thought; and the Englishman will convince himself, by the evidence of his own senses and experience, that the Irishman is not naturally turbulent, idle, vicious, or intemperate; but peaceable, hardworking, sober, grateful, and affectionate: and that he only needs fair play to develop his own energies and the resources of his country. Capital, so jealous and so sensitive, never penetrates and permeates a country where confidence is wanting; but it follows confidence, as effect follows cause. It is for these reasons, without predicting any sudden amount of benefit to be derived from her Majesty's visit to Ireland, that we anticipate the turning over of a new leaf, the dawning of a new day, the inauguration of a brighter era. English travellers will learn in time that life and property are as safe in Ireland as they are in London;



THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY, AT OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

that the country is fertile; and that capital, wisely expended by active and skilful men, might yield in Ireland a large return of benefit to the capitalist, and be the means of affording employment and comfort to a people whose chief desire is to avoid the poor-house, and to live by the fruits of their honest industry. These blessings must, however, be the result of time: they are not to be snatched in a day. At all events, if the English and Irish people will but believe them possible, the greatest impediment will be removed from the way. The visit of Queen Victoria will greatly aid this consummation; and the people of England will, we are certain, look upon it with pleasure and solicitude, and be, on this occasion, "more Irish than the Irish" in the expression of their good wishes, both for the Queen and for Ireland. They wish her most sincerely a pleasant journey and a glad reception, and Ireland many repetitions of the Visit.

EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY FOR IRELAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE requisite arrangements having been made for the Royal visit to Ireland, the following steam squadron left Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of forming an escort:—H.M. steam-sloop *Sphinx*, 500 horse-power, Commander Hewlett; H.M.S. *Stromboli*, 280 horse-power, Lord Amelius Beauclerc; and the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty yacht, Master Commander Cooke, accompanied by the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., and anchored in Cowes-roads. On Wednesday, the *Vivid*, steamer, Commander Luke Smithett, joined the squadron; the whole of them hoisted the red ensign, being placed under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The Royal yacht brought up at her usual moorings, and the other steamers in a line outside. The *Stromboli* anchored to the westward, and the *Sphinx* and *Black Eagle* in succession. The scene, as witnessed from Cowes, was imposing; there being upwards of 30 sail of German vessels at anchor in the roadstead, independent of Danes, Prussians, Russians, and, in fact, of all nations, the whole of which hoisted their national colours as a token of respect—the Bremen ship, *Uhland*, Captain Meyer, as the Commodore of the Germans, appearing the most conspicuous.

Towards Wednesday, noon, the squadron got up their steam; and at one P.M. the whole, accompanied by the Royal Yacht, proceeded to Mede Hole, to embark the Royal family. Early in the forenoon, the Royal carriages were put on board the *Vivid*, and conveyed to the *Black Eagle*.

At three P.M. her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Prince Edward, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following gentlemen of the suite and the attendants, viz. Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps; General Bowles; Lady Jocelyn, the Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Dawson, Maid of Honour; Miss Hillyer; Mr. Birch, Tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; &c., embarked from Osborne Pier, and were conveyed to the Royal Yacht. As soon as her Majesty paced the deck the Royal standard was hoisted at the main, and the Admiralty flag forward. The whole of the Royal flotilla were dressed with signal flags, low and aloft; and the *Sphinx* and *Stromboli* manned yards. The cutter yachts of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club being in the offing, presented the very interesting spectacle shown in our Engraving.

At 3h. 15m. the Royal Yacht, with her illustrious freight, left her moorings and preceded the Royal escort, the *Vivid* following in her wake, then the *Black Eagle*, *Stromboli*, and *Sphinx*. In this manner the Royal Squadron proceeded to the westward. The weather was most auspicious for the occasion; the wind being N.W., and veering more to the northward as the squadron progressed down the Solent. As soon as the Royal standard opened Old Castle Point, the artillery from Cowes Castle and the Royal Yacht Squadron boomed forth a Royal salute.

At 37 minutes past 3 the Royal squadron had cleared the Roadstead, when the Royal yacht pushed on for her destination, leaving the *Stromboli* and *Sphinx* considerably behind. At this time the Peninsular and Oriental Company's splendid steamer the *Erin* fell in company, and, intermingling with the Royal fleet, would, no doubt, accompany it down Channel.

Owing to the favourable appearance of the weather, the squadron proceeded on through the Needles without bringing up in Yarmouth Roads, as was originally intended; and, with the prospect before them, they expected to reach Cork on Thursday night, "having a good moon before them."

As soon as the Royal flotilla approaches the coast of Ireland, it will be increased by the steamers *Fairy*, *Hogue*, *Banshee*, *Arrogant*, *Dragon*, *Trident*, and *Lucifer*.

The Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Earl of Wilton, accompanied by the Royal Yacht Squadron schooner *Capricorn*, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq.; the *Rostellan*, Duke of Rutland; and several of the Royal Yacht Squadron, got under weigh in the forenoon, and proceeded to the westward to escort her Majesty; but, as the steam power of the fleet predominated over that of the sailing craft, the Royal Yacht Squadron yachts returned to Cowes.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The prorogation of the National Assembly has been finally decided upon by a large majority. It is to extend from Monday the 13th inst. to Saturday the 30th of September next. In the interim the Finance Committee is to continue to examine the estimates for 1850, and a committee of twenty-five members is to remain in the capital.

The President of the Republic left Paris on Sunday morning, accompanied by three of the Ministers, the President of the Legislative Assembly, and about 100 representatives, for Angers, Tours, Nantes, and other places. The professed object was to open the railway at Angers, to lay the foundation stone of an hospital, &c.; but many of the Paris papers see in those journies a desire to win the popular favour with a view to Louis Napoleon being made Consul for ten years, or for life. However that matter may be, it is certain he was well received in those places.

At Angers a magnificent banquet was given to him; and upon his health being drunk, he responded by saying that he attributed the flattering reception he had met with not to the name he bore, or as a nephew of the Emperor, but because he represented the system of moderation and conciliation inaugurated by the Republic, which extended rational liberty to all, and tolerated oppression to none.

On the conclusion of the banquet, the President visited a *fête*, and witnessed a magnificent display of fireworks at the Champ de Mars. He then returned along the boulevards, the houses on which were brilliantly illuminated, to the Prefecture, where a ball took place in his honour, and for the benefit of the poor. He afterwards retired to the chamber prepared for him in the Prefecture. The room was once occupied by his mother, the Queen Hortense, and the President was much affected at the *souvenir*.

The President intends to take part in the opening of the Paris and Strasburg Railway on the 16th instant.

The anniversary of July was celebrated on Tuesday at a banquet, by the political prisoners in the Conciergerie, when Colonel Guinard presided upon the occasion.

Corporal Gausin has been tried by court martial at Metz, and sentenced to death, for attempting to rescue Sergeant Boichot whilst under arrest for a breach of military discipline.

A portion of the Red Republican members of the Assembly had contemplated meeting during its prorogation, but it is now abandoned.

PRUSSIA.

Immediately after the conclusion of the election of Deputies of the Second Chamber (the returns were all conservative), which took place on the 27th ult., the Ministry issued an order declaring the state of siege proclaimed in the capital, and a circle of two miles around it, on the 12th of November last, at an end. The order came into force on the 28th, together with the suspended articles of the Constitution.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Confederation have ordered a levy of 32,000 men to be placed under the command of General Dufour, in consequence of the violation by a number of Hessian troops of the territory near Schaffhausen, for which satisfaction was refused, and in consequence of a considerable body of Prussian troops being assembled on the German line in the direction of Switzerland.

General Dufour arrived in Berne on the 29th ult. The different corps that had been ordered to take arms in consequence of the hostile demonstration of Prussia proceeded immediately on his arrival to their respective destinations.

The cause of dissatisfaction on the part of Prussia is the shelter afforded in Switzerland to the Badish and Bavarian insurgents.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Government of Holstein has received intimation from the states of Germany, that it will not be supported in its refusal to recognize the armistice with Denmark; its opposition, therefore, it is expected, will be virtually abandoned.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—The general elections having terminated in the return of an ultra-radical and Republican House of Representatives, the Government at Turin has thought it the wiser policy, in order to avoid being forced by the Legislature into extreme courses, to come to a final adjustment of terms with Austria. The conditions of the treaty of peace are said to be as follow:—The pecuniary demands of Austria have been reduced to 75,000,000 of francs. 20,000,000 to be paid down, and the remainder in annual sums of 11,000,000. Piedmont renounces all sovereignty over, and even all claim to, the Duchies of Parma and Placentia. Austria consents to an amnesty in favour of the Lombards who, having taken refuge in Piedmont, wish to return into the Austrian possessions of Italy, on conforming themselves to the general police regulations. The treaty has been sent to Vienna to be ratified. It is presumed that there are secret conditions attached to this public treaty, and that an offensive and defensive alliance has been agreed on between Piedmont and Austria, in which all eventualities are provided for.

VENICE.—The accounts this week from the beleaguered city represent the inhabitants as on the verge of a siege famine. They heroically hold out, however, against their assailants; and accounts dated the 19th ult. state that a body of 2500 Lombards and Venetians had made a successful sortie, overpowering the Austrians, and driving them back as far as Dolo. Great numbers of Austrians, sick and wounded, were arriving every day at Padua.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke has returned from Naples to his dominions, whence he had been forced some months back by the violence of the Republican party. He debarked on the 24th ult., at Vareggio, under a salute from the guns of the fort, the ship the *Bellerophon*, and a Neapolitan frigate. He was received by the Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, and War. Several addresses were presented to him on landing.

ROME.—There is nothing of any special interest from Rome this week. The latest accounts are to the 23rd ult., on which day General Oudinot had left for Gaëta, in order to consult with the Pope as to what course should be pursued with respect to the foreigners and natives compromised in the late proceedings in Rome. On the 22nd there was a second review of the French troops, on which occasion medals were distributed to those soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the siege. The King of Sardinia has recalled his Consul General for having signed the collective note of the consuls of the 24th of June to General Oudinot, calling on him to desist from the bombardment of the city. The paper money, which amounts to 7,800,000 crowns, daily diminishes in value. The *cafés*, which had been closed, have had permission to re-open.

Garibaldi is warmly pursued by the Austrians, but he manages to avoid capture. When last seen he was proceeding in the direction of Monterchi, towards the frontier of Tuscany.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The accounts from the seat of war present the Hungarian side of the contest as the most successful, not only in the south, where the victories over the Ban have been attributed, by mistake, to General Bem, instead of the Irish General, Guyon, but also in the north, where Görgey is operating.

The Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Haynau, on entering Pesth-Buda, issued the following savage proclamation, on the 19th ult.:—

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BUDA AND PESTH.

After several victories which the Imperial arms have obtained over those of the traitors, we are again among you. We have again planted the Imperial standard on your steeples. But our feelings are far different from what they were when we left you a short time ago. Doomed to death is every person, no matter of what rank or sex—doomed to instant death, on the spot of the crime, is every one who dares to assist the cause of the rebels by words, or by deeds, or by revolutionary dress; doomed to instant death is every one who dares to insult any of my soldiers, or of those of our allies; doomed to instant death is every one who enters into traitorous communication with the enemies of the Crown, or who maliciously presumes, by rumours, to assist the rebellion, or to conceal weapons.

On the 20th he proclaimed as follows:—

In my proclamation of yesterday (see above) are indicated those infractions of the laws established by the state of siege, which are referred to the jurisdiction of the court-martial. In the present those provisions are laid down which appear necessary for the maintenance of tranquillity and order in these cities, so deeply shaken in their moral foundations by the intrigues of the rebellious faction. 1. All inhabitants of both cities are to deliver up, within the space of 48 hours at the arsenal of Buda, all arms and ammunition of whatever sort in their possession. The municipalities of both cities are to appoint a responsible committee of respectable inhabitants for each district, which, from the day after the expiration of the above term, is to proceed, in the company of military individuals, to search all the houses, to seize and deliver up all the arms found, and to arrest the concealers; who, upon being convicted of the fact by court-martial, are immediately to be *shot. In an uninhabited or unlet house the sentence of death is to be inflicted on the house inspectors, or house owners*, it being the duty of such persons to visit their houses. 2. For the maintenance of order in the streets and public places, no group of more than ten persons will be suffered. The military patrols have orders to *fire* immediately upon such groups which do not disperse at the first challenge. 3. Meetings of political clubs are strictly forbidden, under pain of trial by court-martial. 4. Amenable to the same jurisdiction are all those who keep taverns open after nine, or inns and *cafes* after ten at night; who, without permission of the Commander of the City, post up placards, sell prints or pamphlets in the streets, or give such to others for distribution, or expose portraits or busts of persons implicated in the rebellion. 6. Lastly, such as presume to wear the uniform of the National Guard which demonstrated its rebellious spirit, or, as was mentioned in yesterday's proclamation, wear badges of the Magyar Republic in tri-coloured ribbons, red plumes, and so forth, either in their hats or anywhere else, will be without further ceremony tried by court-martial and *shot*.

He also imposed a fearful fine upon the Jewish communities at Buda and Pesth. They are bound to furnish the Imperialist army with 48,000 cloaks, 64,000 pantaloons, 95,000 pairs of boots and shoes, 60,000 shirts, 60,000 pair of drawers, 20,000 cravats, 18,000 neckcloths, 16,000 yards of gray, and 30,000 yards of white cloth, and 1500 cwt. of shoe leather, to be supplied in certain quantities, from fortnight to fortnight, with a fine of 500 florins for each day they miss. They are also forced to give the General 1000 well-caparisoned horses.

On the 24th ult., just before leaving Pesth, he issued the following proclamation:—

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF BUDA AND PESTH

Scarcely arrived within your walls, I quit them again with the greater part of the troops, in order to advance with our victorious arms further to the pursuit and destruction of the rebellious enemy. I do not, however, depart without expressing that expectation which I decidedly entertain with regard to your behaviour, and the disappointment of which will be followed infallibly by the most deplorable consequences. I expect that you will zealously endeavour to maintain tranquillity and order in both the cities. I expect that all points of my proclamations of the 19th and 20th will be observed by you as strictly as if you were urged continually thereto. I expect, finally, that during my absence you will touch not a hair of one of my officers or soldiers that stay behind, nor of those of the brave army in alliance with us for the holy end of re-establishing order. If you heed not my warnings, if even a part of you should venture, with audacious insolence, to transgress my orders, then annihilation will be your lot. Then, making *all pay for one, and one for all* will I regard *your lives and properties as forfeit*, in atonement for your crimes. Your *fair city*, inhabitants of Pesth, which is now partially touched with the traces of just punishment, will then be *reduced to a heap of ashes*—a monument of your treason and of its castigation. Believe me that I am a man of my word, whether to punish transgression or to reward merit. The disloyal inhabitants of Brescia, who, like yourselves, repeatedly deceived by the ringleaders of the insurrection, set about fresh treason, may serve as an instance whether rebels have to expect any indulgence from me. Reflect upon the chastisement which visited that city, and beware lest, by neglecting my warnings, you force me to inflict the same upon you.

Al comment on these documents is unnecessary: they show the spirit in which the war is carried on by the Austrians.

INDIA.

An extraordinary express in the early part of the week brought advices in anticipation of the overland mail, from Bombay to the 25th, and Calcutta to the 13th of June. All is at present tranquillity in India. The rainy season has set in rather late this year, but in such flooding copiousness as to compensate for the delay,

It will be remembered that Sir W. Gomm was to have succeeded Lord Gough as Commander-in-Chief in India at the expiry of the term of his Lordship's command; but the tardy success which at ended Lord Gough's first efforts in the late Punjaub war caused the appointment of a successor to his Lordship of more than ordinary military *prestige* to be determined on, and the result was the immediate despatch of Sir C. Napier to India. This circumstance has led to the placing of Sir W. Gomm in a rather awkward position, for we learn by the present advices that that gallant officer had arrived in Calcutta from the Mauritius in the full belief that he was to succeed Lord Gough as Commander-in-Chief, and then only learnt that the commission he had anxiously expected was recalled, and that his place had been taken by Sir C. Napier at least a month before. In the meantime Sir C. Napier had not only been sworn in, but had assumed all the duties of his station, and had set off to Simla, to take command of the army in the Punjaub.

It was believed that as Sir S. Cotton had already tendered his resignation, Sir W. Gomm would accept of the command of the forces in the Bombay Presidency.

The Punjaub, upon which attention has been so long concentrated, scarcely supplies a single topic of intelligence. The trial of the Dewan Moolraj, for the murder of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson, was still proceeding at Lahore, and continued to excite considerable interest.

At Moultan, the breaches in the defences made during the siege had been completely repaired.

The great heats had set in; but, although the troops were indifferently provided with quarters, they were generally in good health.

The utmost care was taken throughout the Punjaub to protect the inhabitants against any exactions on the part of the troops, and to establish the most complete relations between the civil and military powers.

UNITED STATES.

The advices this week from the Union are more than ordinarily barren of interest. The ravages of the cholera still continue, and in New York great variations in the atmosphere, from extreme heat to cold, in the course of 24 hours, were repeatedly experienced.

Father Mathew still remained at New York, administering the pledge and receiving courtesies and homage. On a visit to Brooklyn he had been received with distinguished civilities by the authorities.

Mrs. Madison, the widow of the late ex-President Madison, has died at Washington, at an advanced age.

CANADA.

The Government have nearly completed their investigations of the late riot and the burning of the Parliament House, and are about to lay hands upon the alleged prime movers of the disturbance. It appears that the riot was not a sudden affair, but the evidence proves it to have been deliberately arranged beforehand.

A riot recently took place at Quebec, in which a mob of some 2000 persons attacked the Customs building and completely gutted it, destroying furniture, staircases, doors, partitions, and windows, without interference on the part of the police. The reason of the riot was, that the building was about to be employed as a cholera hospital.

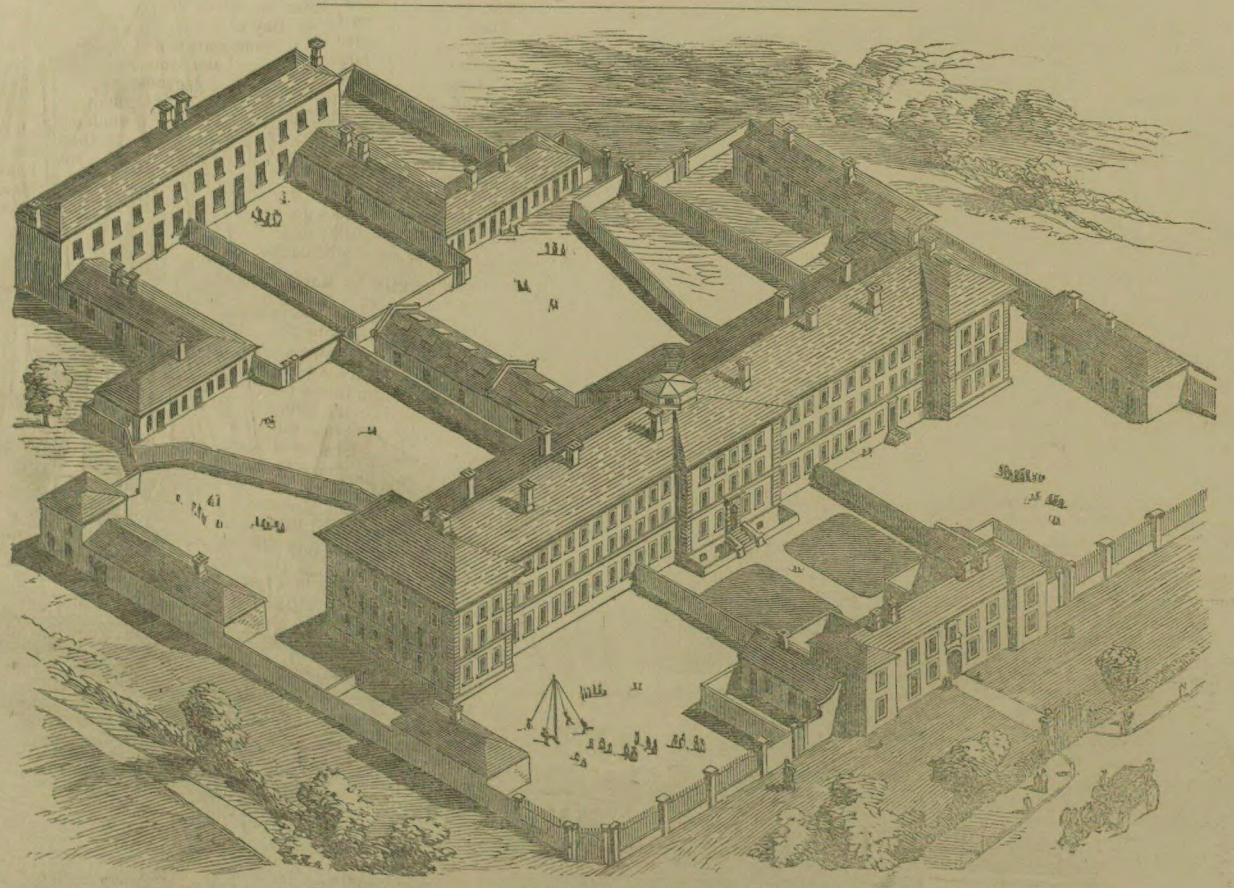
In Upper Canada it is said that there were serious disturbances on the 12th of July, the Orange anniversary festival, and that life was lost at one or two places. No details are given.

The cholera at Montreal was on the increase: the deaths from that fearful disease averaged 50 per day. At Quebec it was also increasing.

SWEARING IN OF MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD.—On Saturday Mr. Justice Talfourd was sworn in as one of her Majesty's Judges, before the Lord Chancellor, at his private residence in Park-lane. He was accompanied by Mr. Baron Alderson. The learned Judge was formally introduced to the Lord Chancellor by Mr. Baron Alderson. Her Majesty's approval of the appointment having been read, the customary oaths were administered, after which the newly-created judge received the congratulations of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Baron Alderson, and others present. He took his seat as judge on Monday morning at chambers, and will continue his sittings during the vacation.

WESTMINSTER AND MARYLEBONE PATENT RAMONEUR COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices, in Bedford-street, Covent-garden; Colonel Thomas Dickinson in the chair. It appeared from the report presented by the directors, that the number of chimneys swept by the company during the last six months had equalled, in number, those swept during the preceding twelve months, and that the receipts had increased in a corresponding proportion. It also appeared that the efficiency of the patent machinery used by the company had been amply tested, and its success proved by the large accession of business to the company. The reports and accounts were received and adopted.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BROCKWELL HALL, BRIXTON.—On Sunday forenoon a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Joshua Blackburn, Esq., known as Brockwell Hall, Water-lane, Brixton. The flames commenced in one of the newly-erected ricks in the homestead, which contained upwards of fifty loads of hay. The head gardener, seeing smoke pouring forth from the centre of the stack, to satisfy himself that the property was on fire, descended what is technically termed the "man-hole," where he found the heat so intense as to nearly overpower him. He, however, managed to crawl through the middle of the burning property, and had just succeeded in gaining the grand park, when immense bodies of flames shot forth from various portions of the rick, whence the work of devastation extended to an adjoining rick, containing about twenty loads. The highly inflammable character of the material caused the flames to travel with astonishing rapidity, and before information could be forwarded to town for the assistance of the engines, the flames were mounting so high into the air as to be distinctly visible at Norwood, Dulwich, and Kingston. The engines from town having arrived, were set to work, but, in spite of the utmost exertions of the firemen, upwards of eight hours elapsed ere the flames could be mastered, and not until a serious destruction of property had taken place.



NEW WORKHOUSE FOR THE PARISHES OF FULHAM AND HAMMERSMITH.

WORKHOUSE FOR THE UNITED PARISHES OF FULHAM AND HAMMERSMITH.

THE first stone of this new workhouse for the Fulham Union was laid by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, on Monday, in the presence of the members of the present Board of Guardians of the Union, and those of the past year, and the leading and other inhabitants of both parishes, to the number of about 800 persons, a large portion of whom were ladies. The site is a plot of ground five acres in extent, on the side of the high road leading from Hammersmith Church to Fulham, and close to where stood Brandenburgh House, once the residence of Caroline, Queen Consort of George IV.

The Workhouse, the infirmary and receiving-houses of which are already erected, is to contain 450 inmates. The style of the building is Italian, of red brick, with stone door and window dressings. The plan includes spacious yards for each class of inmates, and play-grounds for boys and girls; besides a chapel. The main building, which is 150 feet from the road, is approached through an archway, over which is the Board Room; and on either side is accommodation for relieving officers, porters, &c. Mr. Alfred Gilbert, architect, has furnished the design; and Mr. John Glenn, of Islington, is the builder.

At the foundation ceremony, on Monday, the Bishop of London, on his arrival, was received by the chairman, architect, &c., and a procession composed of the children of the union, the parish authorities, clergy, &c. being formed, his Lordship at once proceeded to lay the stone. During the ceremony, the children sang a hymn composed for the occasion; and, at the close, the National Anthem was sung, and heartily joined in by the Bishop and the numerous company assembled.

At five o'clock, the guardians, past and present, with the principal inhabitants of both parishes, to the number of nearly 70, dined together at the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, to celebrate the event; John Gunter, Esq., of Fulham, in the chair. The conviviality of the evening were kept up to a late hour.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 5.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 6.—Transfiguration. Ben Jonson died, 1637.
Tuesday, 7.—Nativity of Jesus. Bacon, the sculptor, died, 1799.
Wednesday, 8.—Sun rises 4h. 36m., sets 7h. 34m.
Thursday, 9.—Accession of Louis Philippe, 1830.
Friday, 10.—St. Lawrence. Sun rises 4h 39m., sets 7h. 31m.
Saturday, 11.—Moon's Last Quarter, 1h. 33m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
50	3 10	3 25	3 40	4 0	4 15	4 32	4 50	5 10	5 30	5 50	6 10	6 35	7 0

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ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTION.—The GERMAN BAND and CHORUS being honoured with enthusiastic approbation, their engagement will be continued till further notice. On MONDAY, AUGUST 6th, Tuesday, 7th, Wednesday, 8th, and Thursday, 9th, Danson's gigantic modelled Panorama of the Town and Fort of Badajoz.—Superb Menagerie.—Promenade Concert by the splendid Band of the Establishment, combined with the German Band and Chorus from the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, forming an ensemble of 100 persons.—Songs, Choruses, and Solos.—Various novel attractions, concluding with the STORMING OF BADAJOZ.—Doors open from Nine in the Morning.—Feeding the Animals at Five. Pelicans and White Bears at Half past Five.—Concert at Six.—Storming of Badajoz, Half-past Nine.—Admission, 1s.—MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, being her Majesty the Queen Dowager's Birthday, and also the Anniversary of the opening of the Gardens, a grand Military Fete will be given on a scale of unusual splendour. Particulars shortly announced.

CREMORNE.—THREE GRAND DAY and NIGHT FETES, in aid of the funds of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 6th, 7th, and 8th.—Grand Ascent of Lieut. Gale, R.N., in the Royal Cremorne Balloon, and Night Ascent, with a brilliant display of Fireworks from the car.—The Aquatic Tournament each day.—Equestrian Vaulting—Globe Dancers, &c.; May-pole and old English Dances.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—An entirely new Ballet, arranged by Herr Duelin.—Petite Ballet d'Action, by the Dwarfs.—Bateman's inimitable entertainment—Gymnastic and Calisthenic Feats by the Lauri family.—Marble Groupings, designed by Mr. T. Thomason.—Monstre Illuminated Sylvan Arcade.—STORMING OF MOULTAN; the pyrotechnics by the Chevalier Mortram.—Admission, 1s; Children, Half-price.—N.B. All outstanding tickets issued for the 23rd and 24th of July will be admitted.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Admittance SIXPENCE.—These beautiful gardens, the ELYSIUM of ENGLAND, are now seen in perfection. The fêtes and daily amusements as usual. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, there will be a brilliant display of Fireworks. Dancing in the hall at five o'clock: Baron Nathan, M.C. Military and quadrille bands. Refreshments of first-rate quality. Excursion parties liberally treated with on application to the Secretary, Monument Chambers, 15, Fish-street-hill. The Steamboats call at the Rosherville-pier every half-hour.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Owing to the pressure of the News of the week, replies to Correspondents are, unavoidably, deferred.

Next Week, AUGUST 11, 1849, will be Published, with

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1849.

EXCURSION TO KILLARNEY.

(*Continued from page 51.*)

We were reluctantly compelled, last week, by the pressure of various matters upon our space, to omit the description of the beautiful scenery of the Gap of Dunloe, and of other points of interest at Killarney, which we received from our Correspondent at the Lakes. We now present our Correspondent's letters *in extenso*.

THE GAP OF DUNLOE.

The liberality of English tourists has accustomed almost all the poor people of the country to expect pennies and sixpences; and every now and then, in our progress through the Gap, a little urchin, plump and good-humoured, though shamefully ragged, popped up at the road-side, and asked for "*a penny to buy a book!*" or offered a tastefully-made bouquet of heather and wild flowers to ensnare the loose coppers or small coin of the Sassenagh. A little spring, at a short distance up the Gap, presented a scene of a different kind. A decent and comely-looking matron presided over the well. She held in one hand a wooden jug of goat's milk, and in the other a whiskey bottle; and asked us if we would not partake of her mixture. She strongly recommended it as the best of all preliminaries for a successful day among the mountains. She was surrounded by two or three nymphs of the same class as herself, all offering the goat's milk and the whiskey, or, to those who preferred it, a draught of the clear cold water of the well, dashed with a due portion of the national beverage. The matron, it appears, claims to be a Kate Kearney, and the granddaughter of the famous and veritable Kate Kearney,

Who dwelt by the Lakes of Killarney,

and whose name is so well known to all the lovers of Irish song. The relationship, which, as our very accurate and conscientious guide informed us, is real, and not pretended, is anything but unprofitable to her; but ever since Killarney was the haunt of sight-seers, there has always been a Kate Kearney to levy a tax upon the pocket of the traveller. We paid ours and did not complain. We found the proferred goat's milk and whiskey a palatable drink. At no great distance from the well is "Kate Kearney's" cottage, the dwelling in ancient times of that heroine. We found here some new claimants upon our loose change, whom having satisfied, we entered the cottage. Though kept as a show place, it is bare of furniture with the sole exception of a couple of chairs; and is adorned with a rude full-length portrait of the national saint of the Irish, sketched and coloured upon the wall, in his full ecclesiastical costume of a Roman Catholic Bishop. The day was oppressively hot, and our party, myself included, had been so dreadfully pestered by gnats, midges, and most abominable horse-flies, which stung in a manner that no mosquitoes on the Mississippi could have surpassed, that I was fully convinced, by most painful experience, of the falsehood both of the tradition and the ballad, which inform us that the Saint

Banished all the varmint

from his dearly beloved Erin. Mr. Spillane, however, would not admit that the flies *always* bit travellers so unmercifully; but accounted for their virulence by explaining that the poor peasantry having scarcely any blood left since the failure of the potato, the flies were so reduced in circumstances as to be glad to get a bite out of a full-blooded Sassenagh.

The echoes in the Gap are very fine and distinct; and our guide being provided with a bugle (in his youth he was bugler to a militia regiment), gratified us occasionally by a tune. Carrantual took it up on one side, and repeated it note for note, and then threw it upon the Purple Mountain. The Purple Mountain breathed it back more softly, and passed it on to all the nameless hills in the vicinity, till the sounds died away in the dim distance. The effect was exceedingly beautiful. A tatterdemalion who had been crouched under a rock came into view after the bugler had ceased, and prepared to give us another specimen of the powers of the echo. He had a little brass cannon which he fired on our approach, and immediately the mountains were alive with the sounds; hill thundered to hill, mountain peak to mountain peak, gorge to gorge, and rock to rock, until it seemed as if contending armies were battling in the clouds, and venting all the rage of their artillery around us. I longed for a storm, that I might have heard

From crag to crag
Leap the live thunder,

and have been impressed still more strongly than I was with the presence of the sublime. We satisfied the ragged man of artillery for his expenditure of time and gunpowder in our service, and passed on, turning occasionally to look back at the grandeur we had come through, and admiring not only the remote landscapes, but the grotesque rocks and black lakes immediately around or beneath us. One of these lakes is very dark and gloomy. The peasantry say that no fish can live in it, partly on account of its extreme coldness, and partly because St. Patrick banished into it the last of the "sarpints" that infested Ireland, and keeps him there alive chained to the deep and jagged rocks at the bottom.

At the end of the Gap a beautiful scene presented itself—the Comme Dhuv, or black valley, with its wall of mountains, and its fair river meandering lazily through the flat meadows. While crossing over the shoulder of the hill to Geraghmene we met an orphan boy whose parents and whole family died of want in the dreadful famine of 1847. His only attire was a ragged shirt and a still more ragged pair of trousers. He had besides a tolerably good waistcoat, which some charitable soul had lent him until happier times. Our Artist took his portrait. Here it is.

He gains his subsistence by herding a few cattle upon the hills, receiving one meal a day of Indian corn and four shillings a month in money. He looked half starved, but informed us that tourists were very good to him, and that one English gentleman on the previous day had promised to buy him a shirt in Killarney, and that he was going into the town in the evening to receive it.

The walk over the hill brings the traveller to Geraghmene, a beautiful cottage at the head of the Upper Lake. It was built by Lord Brandon, but is now in the occupation of Mr. Chambers. We found our boat, that had been despatched from the Victoria, in waiting to receive us; and, after a short delay at Geraghmene, we proceeded on our homeward journey, through the Upper, Middle, and Lower Lakes. The Upper Lake is, perhaps, the most beautiful of the three—although the charms of each are so many and so varied, that it is very difficult to accord the palm of superiority over her lovely sisters to any one of these watery graces. After the fatigues of the Gap of Dunloe, the tourist appreciates the luxury of rest, and enjoys, sitting at his ease, the delicious progress of the boat through the placid waters. The hills are clothed with verdure—the islands reflect their shadows in the lake—a heron occasionally wings its graceful flight overhead—and the soft notes of the bugle die away amid the woody recesses of the hills. Every change in the landscape is but a variety of loveliness. The first halting-place is at the base of a magnificent hill, wooded to the very top, and called the Eagle's Nest. At this spot the Lake is narrowed to a river, and is, in fact, a stream connecting the Upper with the Middle or Torc Lake. The echo here is one of the most famous of all the echoes of the Lakes; and any traveller who, being in too great a hurry to get to the end of his journey, might refuse to linger here for awhile, would be set down, in the estimation of boatmen, guides, and whiskey-girls, as utterly deficient in respect for Killarney, and in natural good sense and taste.

A mile beyond the Eagle's Nest is the old Weir Bridge, of two arches: one only of them is practicable for boats, and the passage is not at all time either safe or pleasant. The current by which the Upper Lake discharges its surplus waters into the Torc Lake, is exceedingly rapid, and it is customary for the tourist to disembark here while the boatmen shoot the rapids. There was no danger on the day of our visit, and we shot down in great style and great comfort, and shortly afterwards arrived at the beautiful island of Dinis, the property of Mr. Herbert, M.P. This gentleman has erected a very picturesque and snug cottage upon the shore, embowered amid trees, where travellers who bring their luncheon or dinner with them from the hotels, can be accommodated with chairs and tables, and a cook, who will cook salmon and potatoes, and supply hot water for whiskey-punch, for a small gratuity. From this point to Glena Bay is a delightful sail to another beautiful little cottage erected for the same purpose by the Earl of Kenmare. We are now in the large, or Lower Lake, and within an hour's sail of the Victoria. The traveller who loves legends and traditions may now sup full of them. They all relate to the O'Donoghue; but I have neither time, nor would you have space, to detail the hundredth part of them. For *those* reasons, I shall say no more than that no one knows when the O'Donoghue lived, or when he died; but that all the peasantry believe in his existence; that he dwells in a beautiful country under the waters; and that every year, on the 1st of May, clad in complete armour, he rides over the lake on a horse shod with silver, to the sound of fairy music; and that good luck will always attend the son or daughter of earth who catches a glimpse of him.

THE ASCENT OF MANGERTON.

Mangerton is a large and somewhat unshapely mountain, the ascent of which is usually made by tourists to the Lakes: firstly, because its summit commands a very extensive prospect; and secondly, because, at a short distance from the top, a crater-like hollow on its side receives the waters of the hill, and collects them into a receptacle famous all over the world for its odd name of the "Devil's Punch-bowl." The ascent commences at Cloghreen, a village about four miles from the Victoria Hotel. The inn at Cloghreen, sometimes called Roche's and sometimes the Mucress hotel, from its close proximity to that beautiful domain, is a well situated and a well conducted house, of which all travellers speak highly, and whose good opinion I am content to re-echo, because I believe it to be well deserved. Ladies and those travellers who do not like the fatigue of hill climbing on foot, may ride nearly the whole of the way up to the Devil's Punch-bowl, upon the shaggy and scraggy, but sure-footed ponies that the country affords. Let me, however, advise no one to make the ascent unless he has visited the Abbey of Mucross, at the foot of the hill. It is one of the "lions" of the Lakes; and to the lover of antiquity the finest lion of them all.

Mucross is a scene of quiet and seclusion; and in all parts of the world that I have visited the mountain tops are as quiet and secluded, and a great deal more so, than the most solemn ruin that was ever appropriated for a burial-place. Not so Mangerton and the Devil's Punch-bowl. The tourist is not allowed to be alone, from the moment that he sets his own foot, or that of his pony, upon the winding way that leads, for a distance of two or three miles, to the summit. A bevy of lasses—many of them good-looking—and all most pertinacious and importunate, follow him to the very top of the mountain, soliciting him to partake of goat's milk and whiskey. Their numbers vary according to the different parties that may be on the mountain together. If there be but one party, the whole squad, to the number of thirty or forty, fasten themselves upon it—running up the hill side with great agility, and now and then helping themselves up the difficult places by holding on at the tails of the ponies. The sketch of our Artist will help to give your readers some idea of the scene.

Standing upon the brow of Mangerton the traveller looks over the confused masses of mountain that compose Macgillicuddy's Reeks, tossed and heaved together in sublime disorder. Beneath him are the Lakes of Killarney, glittering in the sun in all their beauty and variety. Further on is the Bay of Castlemaine, an arm of the sea, and the dark, steep, eagle-haunted mountains of Dingle. Still further in the hazy distance roll the waters of the wide Atlantic. Turning his gaze on the other side, he sees, half-way down the mountain, the lake or tarn of Lough Kittane, famous for the abundance and excellence of its trout; and, far beneath, the level and garden-like counties of Cork and Tipperary, with the Galtee Hills on the extreme verge of the horizon. Having admired these magnificent and very different panoramas, let him turn his eyes towards the hollow in which the Punch-bowl spreads its black and deep waters. He will never forget the wildness and beauty of the scene. The rocks rise abruptly from the edge of the water; and, were there no whiskey wenches chattering and clamouring to mar the effect of the scene, the mind would be strongly impressed with emotions of grandeur, magnificence, and awe. The Punch-bowl is not of any very great extent. No lakes at such a height above the level of the sea are large. It owes all its fame to its accessories of rock and mountain, the gloomy barrenness of its shores, the black hue of its waters, its singular name, and its situation almost at the top of a very considerable mountain. There are no fish in its waters, and it is too cold and deep to tempt the traveller to dip into it, although it is recorded that the celebrated Charles James Fox swam across it one hot summer's day.

While our party sat upon the rocks, and drank of a little well that pours its clear cool waters into the Punch-bowl, the mists began to rise rapidly and densely from the valleys, and in less than three minutes we were enveloped in cloud, and could not see three yards before us. The girls ceased their noise, and we were as quiet and as lonely for a while as the most ardent lover of solitude could have desired. But soon the mists rolled up in large volumes, and once again the world was disclosed. It was evident, however, that there was going to be a change in the weather: masses of thick cloud enveloped the near hills, and we made our way downwards to Cloghreen. From this place we proceeded to Dinis Island—a most picturesque drive, of about four miles, through a country reminding me, at times, of the towering verdure of the lovely pass of Killiecrankie, in Perthshire. We turned aside to visit the Torc Waterfall, caused by the overflow of the Punch-bowl, and which falls down a ravine between Mangerton and the Torc Mountain. The fall is between sixty and seventy feet. It is extremely beautiful, and quite equal to the more celebrated Fall of Lodore, known to most readers of poetry by the clever verses of Southey.

At Dinis Island we found our dinner, despatched to us by a boat from the Victoria, by the kind attention of our hospitable hostess Mrs. Finn, and tasted, for the first time, salmon cooked upon skewers of the arbutus wood. The arbutus is said to give the fish a flavour, but I must confess that I could not detect it. Nevertheless, our fare and accommodation were both excellent; and, after a hard day's journey, we enjoyed both.

We returned to the Victoria after an absence of twelve hours, confirmed in our admiration of the scenery of Killarney by the closer acquaintanceship we had made with it in our trip to Mangerton.

FROM KILLARNEY TO GLENGARIFF AND BANTRY BAY.

The longer I remained at Killarney, the more lovely its mountains and valleys, its placid lakes and its rushing waterfalls, appeared. The weather, too, was highly favourable for viewing the scenery under all its aspects. One day, in a clear and cloudless atmosphere, the outlines of the hills stood sharply out against the deep blue sky, and the Lakes lay bright as sheets of burnished gold. On the day following, came wind and rain. The high peaks of Carrantual and his sublime brothers of the "Reeks" shrouded themselves in the driving mists. The wind curled the broad bosom of the Lake into foam-crested waves; and the clouds that for one half-hour poured down the rain in torrents, opened in the next to admit the sunshine into that magnificent landscape. The rainbow spanned Carrantual and the Purple Mountain: then melting away into the heavy clouds upon which it was reflected, allowed the whole of the glorious panorama to glitter in the full blaze of a midsummer sun. The effects were constantly changing and constantly beautiful. The alternations of the colouring, from the deepest dun in which lakes and mountains were enwrapped at one moment, to the grey, brown, purple, green, and gold, which girt them about with beauty in the next, were especially delightful to behold, to study, and to admire. And not only the grandeur, but the smaller features of the scenery are beautiful at Killarney. Under the splendid yew trees, hollies, and arbutuses of lovely Innisfallen, or amid the still more umbrageous foliage of Mucross, it is impossible to walk a step without discovering a new beauty in the landscape. Innisfallen alone offers almost every variety that can charm the eye and fill the imagination of the lover of nature. Those who delight in the shade of thick woods, and take pleasure in the undergrowth of ivy, honeysuckle, fern, and countless wild flowers, may indulge here at sweet leisure. The lover of the pastoral glade, or the smooth-shaven lawn, sloping down to the water, may at short distance find the scenery he admires; while he who delights most in rock, in mountain, and in torrent, can, from the same little island, gaze undisturbed upon many of the grandeurs, and some of the sublimities, of nature.

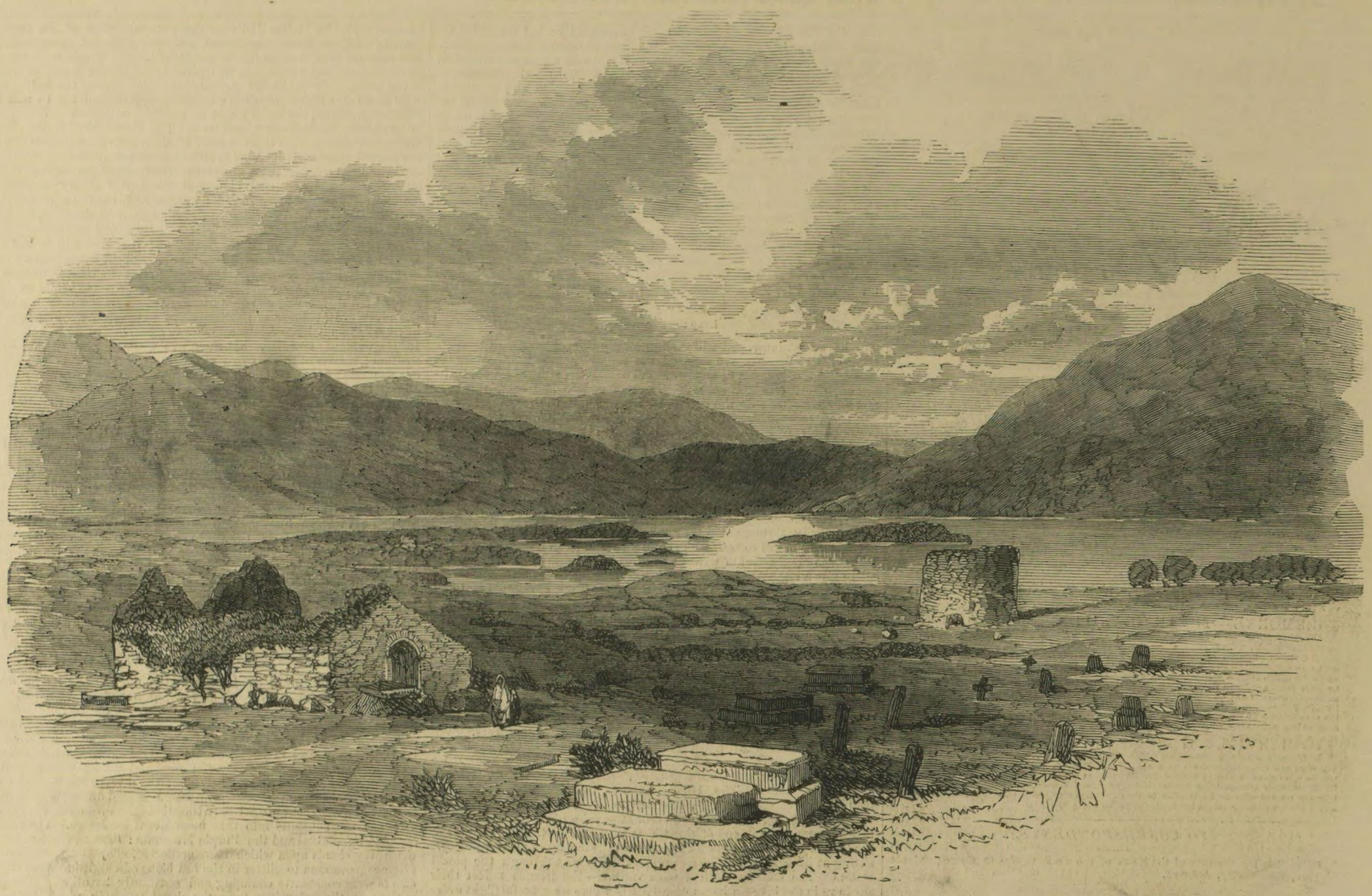
It was with regret that I took my place in the car that plies from Killarney to Glengariff, and bade a last adieu, as I thought, to the beauties of the Lakes. My adieu was premature, and my regret unnecessary. From Killarney to Glengariff, a distance of forty miles, the road passes through scenery unsurpassed for beauty in any portion of the kingdom. For one-third of the distance, the Lakes and Mountains of Killarney continue in sight, and the tourist is enabled to acquire a still more intimate knowledge of them, in all their wondrous and lovely variations, than he can obtain even by sailing or rowing about the Lakes, or by coming down upon them from the heights of Dunloe or Mangerton. After passing Cloghreen, Mucross, and the splendid Torc Cascade* (the music of whose rushing waters swells audibly upon the ear above the din of the car), the road winds round the shore of the Middle or Torc Lake; having the lake on the right hand, and on the left the Torc Mountain, clothed with the richest vegetation, and lifting his steep sides to a height of 1760 feet. It then passes the connecting link of river between the Upper and the Middle Lakes, affording a fine view of the "Eagle's Nest," the "Purple Mountain," and, high above them all, "Macgillicuddy's Reeks" and "Carrantual." The road is a continual ascent all the way from Cloghreen; and, after passing the beautiful waterfall of Derricunnihy (beautiful, though inferior to the Torc cascade), reaches a point at which all travellers should halt for awhile to survey the landscape around them, above them, and beneath them. This is the Police Barrack, or constabulary station. Standing here, or at any other point higher up the hill, a most magnificent view is obtained, including the whole of the Lakes, the Gap of Dunloe, and Macgillicuddy's Reeks. Beyond this point, although Carrantual remains in sight the most conspicuous object in the landscape, there is little more to be seen of the Lakes of Killarney. Let the traveller take his last look, and then prepare himself for new scenery, as well worthy of his admiration as anything that he leaves behind him.

A ride of ten miles will bring him to the beautifully situated and picturesque town of Kenmare. The road descends gradually from the heights to the sea-level. Kenmare is built at the head of an arm of the sea, and, together with a large portion of the surrounding country, is principally, if not entirely, the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne. His Lordship is spoken of as a most excellent landlord. Although he does not often visit his tenantry, the town bears evidence that a man of wealth, who cares for the well-being of his people, is fulfilling among them—by himself or by deputy—the important social duties that are attached to the possession of large domains. The Suspension Bridge across the "Sound" is one of the greatest ornaments, as well as conveniences, of the town. The foundation-stone was laid, in 1838, by the Marquis of Lansdowne. The entire cost of the erection was about £6000, of which one-half was contributed by his Lordship, and the other half by the Board of Works.

From Kenmare to Glengariff is a distance of seventeen miles. Were it thrice seventeen, the tourist who loves the wild, the rugged, and he majestic scenery of the mountains would think it short. The road has been recently completed, under the superintendence of the Board of Works. It attains a height from Kenmare of 1009 feet above the level of the sea, with a gradual ascent of about 150 feet in a mile. It passes through two tunnels—a rather unusual circumstance on any roads except railroads. One of them is 200 yards in length; and passing through it on the open car, the tourist will obtain at either end a view of the hilly country, which will make him wish that tunnels on common roads were somewhat more frequent. After passing the larger tunnel, which stands on the confines of Kerry, the road enters the county of Cork, and winds amid the rugged mountains of Glengariff to the sea at the head of Bantry Bay. The characteristics of Glengariff are wildness and sublimity. The name, which signifies the rough or rugged glen, has been well bestowed, and aptly describes it. Hitherto, this unrivalled scene has been comparatively little known. A good inn,

* Engraved in the Illustrated London News of last week.

EXCURSION TO KILLARNEY.



AGHADOE, FROM THE BISHOP'S PULPIT.

or, at all events, an inn of some kind, is necessary to attract tourists; and it is only recently that this great want has been supplied at Glengariff. Let no tourist who loves nature in all her moods, the wildest as well as the softest, be deterred from visiting Glengariff by any doubts as to his creature comforts on the way. They will all be well and cheaply attended to: and if, leaving for awhile the better known districts of Scotland, Wales, and England, and the great Continental highways of the sight-seers, he will turn his steps towards this lonely but beautiful region, he will be fully rewarded for his pains and for his selection. The mere repetition of the only possible epithets which admiration can apply to scenery, fails to convey a proper idea to the minds of those who are not passionate lovers of it. All that the tongue or pen can do is to affirm that it is "beautiful exceedingly." No words can describe the beauty of some scenes. We can feel, but we cannot exactly say why. I can say no more of Glengariff than that it is both sublime and beautiful, and that it seems to me far better worth the time and cost of a pilgrimage than hundreds of other scenes of greater celebrity. The valley is nearly three miles in length, a quarter of a mile to a mile in breadth, and is shut from the busy world by stupendous precipices. Through its centre flows in summer a peaceful stream, which in winter takes to itself the voice of many waters, and rushes a foaming torrent into the sea. The vegetation upon its banks is profuse and lovely; but it requires a residence of some days at Glengariff to make the adequate acquaintanceship of this little river and all the loveliness and grandeur that surround it. From the inn at Glengariff—which stands upon the shore of the Bay of Bantry—a different, but equally magnificent, prospect is obtained. The Bay, famous as the place where the French dropped anchor in their projected invasion of Ireland upwards of fifty years ago, stretches its broad, deep waters, studded with islands, towards the Atlantic Ocean. He who would see



THE DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL.

EWSPAPER

EXCURSION TO KILLARNEY.



ASCENT OF MANGERTON.

its beauties of island and of mountain in their full extent, should take boat, as I did, on a fine summer evening, and be rowed across to Bantry. The distance is but nine miles, and the scenery is most magnificent. The picturesque island of Garnish, crowned with a fort and a martello tower, erected shortly after the French made their appearance in the bay, is for awhile the most conspicuous object after leaving the inn; but, as the boat proceeds on its course, the island and the fort dwindle into insignificance against the dark background of the lofty Glengariff Mountains. As these seem to recede, the low island of Whiddy appears in front, with its solitary ruin of the ancient castle of the O'Sullivans: and the eye may range across the noble bay and drink its fill of beauty from the towering summit of Dade, or "Hungry Hill," 2100 feet high, to the thickly-wooded cove that leads to, and hides the town of Bantry.

Bantry is a small town, but full of bustle. The Earl of Bantry is the proprietor of the county: his residence stands finely upon the shores of the bay, and is open, with its extensive domains, to the inspection of visitors. The inhabitants of Bantry carry on the fishing trade to some extent. The morning after my arrival, I found the quay full of activity and life. Several herring-boats had come in with large takes. One of them had captured upwards of eight thousand fish during the night, and the other boats, of which there were seven or eight, had been rewarded with takes but slightly less abundant. They were disposed of at sevenpence the hundred; and conveyed for sale in donkey-panniers into the interior of the country, as far as Killarney and Mill-street. I was somewhat surprised to learn, that, although the take of herring and haddock, as well as whiting, soles, flounders, and turbot, is very extensive, there is not a single establishment in the place or neighbourhood for fish-curing. This is a source of wealth for Ireland which has yet to be developed; and which a capitalist, knowing the business, might turn to good account, both for himself and for the people. This, however, is a subject of too much importance to be discussed within the limits at my command. I must content myself by merely glancing at it; and affirm my belief that in this, as in many other ways, there is a fine field for the introduction of capital into this long-neglected, but naturally rich and productive country. I must reserve for another letter the account of my trip to Dublin; through Bandon, Cork, Tipperary, and Cashel.



KATE KEARNEY'S COTTAGE, GAP OF DUNLOE.



HERD BOY OF THE PURPLE MOUNTAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the Earl of MINTO, and Lord CAMPBELL took their seats below the throne, robed as Lords Commissioners, and gave the Royal Assent to sixty-five public and private bills, including the following:—

Consolidated Fund; General Quarter Sessions Courts Procedure; Turnpike Trusts Union; Mutiny and Desertion (India); Attorney and Solicitors (Ireland); Sites for Schools; Administration of Justice (Vancouver's Island); Turnpike Roads (Ireland); Sewers Acts Amendment; Pupils Protection (Scotland); Militia Ballot Suspension; Commons Inclosure (No. 2); Highway Rates, Excise Benevolent Fund Society; Newgate Gaol (Dublin); Lunatic Asylums (Ireland); House of Lords' Costs Taxation; Marriages in Foreign Countries (Facilitating); County Rates, &c.; Poor Relief (Cities and Boroughs); Stock-in-Trade; &c.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that, although it was contrary to his custom to give notices at the end of a session for the next session, yet the question of the bankrupt law was one of such importance, that he rose for the purpose of giving notice that early next session he should introduce a bill upon the subject. The object of the bill would be to remedy the evil occasioned by the House of Commons having struck out the execution clauses and fraudulent preference clauses from the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill. The House of Commons had also failed to introduce into that bill a clause abolishing some four or five sinecure offices in the Court of Bankruptcy, and the bill which he (Lord Brougham) intended to introduce next session would deal with that subject.

Lord CAMPBELL: There is no danger with reference to the sinecure offices to which my noble and learned friend refers, because these are not likely to be filled up during the vacation.

Lord BROUGHAM: My noble and learned friend speaks as if he were to be eternally in office (laughter), and could not conceive the possibility of the Great Seal being put into other hands than those in which it at present is. (Renewed laughter.)

Lord CAMPBELL: Perhaps my noble and learned friend expects to have the Great Seal himself. (Loud laughter.)

Lord BROUGHAM: It is well known that I have refused it, and that I will never take it again. My noble and learned friend thinks everybody is a candidate for the Great Seal because he is one himself. I wish he may get it. (Loud laughter.) But it does not suit my habits or my tastes. (Laughter.) The noble and learned Lord then gave notice that early next session he should introduce a bill upon the law of bankruptcy.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK, &c. BILLS.

On the question of the third reading of the York and Northern, &c. Railway Bills,

Lord MONTEAGLE moved clauses limiting the period within which the audit of the accounts should take place to nine months; which clauses, after some discussion and opposition, were agreed to and introduced.

The numerous bills on the table were severally advanced a stage, after which a conference took place with the Commons on the subject of their amendments to those of the Lords on the Poor Relief (Ireland) bill, which were ordered to be considered on Monday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House met at two o'clock.

PRECIPITATE LEGISLATION.

A conversation respecting the hasty legislation during the week was originated by Mr. BERNAL, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who declared he was so overwhelmed as to be incapable of bestowing upon private bills the requisite degree of vigilant attention; Mr. DISRAELI characterised the scenes which had occurred through this haste as disgraceful; Mr. AGLIONBY attributed the gush of bills at the end of the session to the obstruction created by "too much talk" at the beginning; and Lord J. RUSSELL alluded to the same cause, and to the number of amendments on the motions for going into supply; whilst Mr. DISRAELI, on the other hand, protesting against restriction of debate, threw the blame upon the Government, whose measures were ill prepared.

Sir J. GRAHAM and Mr. GREENE mentioned a practical example of the evils attending hurried legislation. On that day clauses had been introduced by the other House into a railway bill which were the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as the abandoned Railway Audit Bill, and the House was placed in the dilemma of being obliged to adopt the principle of that bill without discussion, or of rejecting the railway bill, to the grievous injury of the parties.

Lord J. RUSSELL, admitting the importance of this case, consented to advise the Crown to postpone the prorogation until Wednesday, in order that the subject might be discussed on Tuesday.

CEYLON.

Mr. BAILLIE, chairman of the select committee on Ceylon, then moved an address for a Royal commission to inquire on the spot into the means taken for the repression of the late insurrection in that colony. He stated the grounds on which the committee had thought it their duty to make this application, namely, that neither the minutes of the proceedings of the council of Ceylon nor those of the courts-martial had been forwarded; and there were, moreover, grave charges against the Governor, which could not be inquired into without the presence of witnesses now in Ceylon. The committee, in these circumstances, the session being about to close, had instructed him to move for a commission to inquire on the spot.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, if this commission was to inquire into the conduct of the Governor of Ceylon, with reference to "the means taken for the repression of the late insurrection," it must tend to weaken and impair the authority of the Governor, who could not carry on the affairs of the colony with a grand inquisitor upon the spot, taking down the complaints of individuals against his conduct in an insurrection not put down without force and summary proceedings. Very grave reasons could alone justify such a measure; and the Governor should be first recalled, in order that he might be impeached, and put upon his trial. The evidence taken by the select committee had not been reported; the committee, therefore, asked the House to pursue this course blindly. A motion might be made next session for a select committee, or articles of impeachment might be preferred against Lord Torrington; but the House should not adopt a course which would destroy the authority of the Governor, without knowing anything of the evidence upon which it was founded.

Mr. HUME said the reason why the evidence taken before the committee had not been produced was, that the charges were so serious, and the evidence was partial, minutes and other official documents from Ceylon having been withheld.

After some discussion,

Mr. HAWES vindicated his own proceeding in the committee; and Mr. BAILLIE offered, if Lord J. Russell gave a pledge that the attendance of witnesses from Ceylon should be secured, to withdraw his motion; but Lord J. RUSSELL, observing that there would be no difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses, would not consent to the withdrawal of the motion; and in spite of the entreaties of Mr. Law, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Roebuck, he adhered to this resolution, remarking that the question affected the honor and character of the Governor of a colony.

A division accordingly took place, when the motion was negatived by 90 against 33.

Lord J. RUSSELL then agreed, that, if the committee should re-assemble on Monday, and by a majority point out by name such witnesses as they desired to examine, steps should be taken to secure their attendance next session, when the committee should be re-appointed.

A motion of Mr. HUME, that the evidence taken before the select committee be laid before the House, was negatived.

Adjourned at half-past six o'clock, until Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Earl of HARROWBY presented a petition from the standing committee of the West India planters, merchants, &c., complaining of distress, and praying for the exclusion of all sugars whatever, whether free or slave labour, except British Colonial sugar, from the British markets. The colonies were suffering from the want of labour, and to remedy this evil they ought to suffer the planters to enter into contracts for longer periods than one year with the immigrant black labourers. The £500,000 advanced last year for the relief of the West India colonies had been granted upon such terms as to preclude the planters from deriving any advantage from the grant. He hoped that next session some proposition would be brought forward to advance money, by way of loan, to the West India colonists, on the same terms as it had been advanced to English and Irish proprietors, for the purpose of drainage and other improvements.

Earl GREY said the Act of Parliament prohibited the advance of these monies to individual West India proprietors, and he could hold out no hope that the law would be altered. He was also of opinion that long contracts with labourers would be injurious; but he was not prepared to say that such contracts should not be entered into for longer periods than one year, provided they were not entered into compulsorily.

After a short conversation, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Lord MILFORD moved the second reading of the Bribery at Elections Bill.

Lord STANLEY complained of the attempt made to smuggle this bill through the House, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months.

Earl GREY admitted that the bill ought not to pass during the present session, and he hoped his noble friend would withdraw it.

After a few observations from Lord BROUGHAM,

Lord MILFORD withdrew the bill for the present session.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved for copies of any communications which may have passed between her Majesty's Government and the Governments of foreign powers, in consequence of the passing of the Bill for the Repeal of the Navigation Laws.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he could not consent to the production of the papers while negotiations were still pending.

The Commons' amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill were then taken into consideration, and, after some discussion, agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House did not meet on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House of Peers assembled at half-past twelve, and, having forwarded some business, adjourned to five o'clock.

At the evening sitting,

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

The Earl of RODEN vindicated himself from some charges which had been made in the House of Commons respecting the recent conflict which took place between Orangemen and Ribbonmen at Castlewellan, in the county of Down. It had been alleged that he had invited the Orangemen to assemble on the 12th of July at his residence; and that on that occasion he had treated them with ale, beer, and whiskey; after which he addressed them, and told them to return through Dolly's Brae, and not to attack any parties, but if they were attacked to defend themselves. He distinctly denied the truth of this statement; for he had not invited the Orangemen to his residence—he had not treated them with ale and whiskey—but merely with small beer and bread and cheese; and he did so as many of the persons in the procession had walked many miles. Instead, also, of telling the party in question to return by Dolly's Brae, and if they were attacked to defend themselves, he had not said a single word which would bear such an interpretation. On the contrary, he had strongly urged them to conduct themselves peaceably to all parties. He confessed he had seen with regret that out of the number of 2000 Orangemen, who formed the procession, about 300 were armed; but he had not anticipated any serious consequences to arise from this circumstance. No one could more deeply regret than himself the lamentable events which followed. He was glad, however, that the Government had instituted an inquiry to ascertain the facts of the case.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, without assenting to or dissenting from the correctness of Lord Roden's statement, expressed his regret that such disgraceful and fatal occurrences should have taken place. A rigid inquiry should be set on foot; and all he would say was, that he hoped strict justice would be done.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lord LYTTELTON wished to ask whether, with respect to schools belonging to Dissenters, the conditions had been imposed on them which had been imposed on Church of England schools.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the management clauses which were adopted and enforced by the Committee of Council of Education were adopted and enforced with respect to Dissenting schools as well as Church of England schools. He was glad to say that there was a perfect understanding between the Committee of Council of Education and the Church and the various bodies of Dissenters on this subject. (Hear, hear.)

CONDUCT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Lord BROUGHAM brought under consideration the necessity of devising some means for the better preparing of bills laid before Parliament. The noble Lord proposed the establishment of a board to prepare and watch the progress of bills through both houses, with the object of seeing that the clauses were consistent with one another, and that one bill was not contradictory of some other bill. The noble and learned Lord moved for a return of all the occasions within the last ten years on which proxies in their Lordships' House had been used, and the number of times on which the votes by proxy had overturned the votes of noble Lords present at the discussions.

Lord REDESDALE remarked that proxies had been used oftener during the present session than during his previous Parliamentary experience, and on occasions when the majorities of those peers present were large.

The returns, as far as they could be made out, were ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House assembled at noon.

Sir J. S. Duke, the Lord Mayor of London, was introduced by Mr. Masterman and Mr. Duncan, and took the oaths and his seat for the City, in the room of Mr. Pattison, deceased.

The Lords' amendments to the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Bills, in which the principle of a Government audit was involved, were rejected on a division. The bills were consequently thrown out.

Mr. HUME submitted resolutions declaring that the annexation of the Sattara territories to the British dominion was a violation of the national faith, and against the recognised rights of all the sovereign princes of India, and that the orders for annexing these territories should be suspended.

After a few observations from Sir J. HOBHOUSE and Sir E. COLEBROOKE, the House was counted out at four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their Lordships met at half-past two o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Minto, Earl St Germans, and Lord Campbell took their seats below the throne, robed as Lords Commissioners, for the purpose of giving the Royal assent to several public and private bills, and also for proroguing Parliament.

On the Lords Commissioners taking their seats,

The LORD PRESIDENT commanded the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to the bar, to hear the commission for giving the Royal assent, and for the prorogation of Parliament, read.

In a few minutes, the Speaker, accompanied by Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and a great number of members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar, and after the reading of the commission, the Royal assent was given in the usual form to sixty-seven private and public bills, amongst which were the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Cruelty to Animals Prevention, Boroughs Relief, New Forest and Waltham Forest, Inclosures Act (Extension of Powers), Municipal Corporations (Ireland), Collection of Rates (Dublin), Dublin Improvement, Pilotage, New Zealand Land Conveyance, &c.

THE PROROGATION—HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The LORD PRESIDENT then read her Majesty's most gracious speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from her Majesty to inform you that the state of public business enables her to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present session.

"Her Majesty has directed us to express her satisfaction with the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged the laborious and anxious duties in the performance of which you have been occupied.

"Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation Laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the friendly character of her relations with foreign powers affords her a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

"The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark have been signed under the mediation of her Majesty, and her Majesty trusts that this convention may prove the forerunner of a definitive and permanent treaty.

"Her Majesty's efforts will continue to be directed to promote the restoration of peace in those parts of Europe in which it has been interrupted.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to return you her thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

"The public expenditure has undergone considerable reductions in the present year, and her Majesty will continue to apply a watchful economy in every branch of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Punjaub. The exertions made by the Government of India, and the valour displayed by the army in the field, demand her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

"Her Majesty has observed with gratification the spirit of obedience to the laws which has been manifested by her subjects during the period which has elapsed since her Majesty last addressed her Parliament.

"It is characteristic of our constitution that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

"The satisfaction with which her Majesty has viewed the peaceful progress of her people in arts and industry has been greatly alloyed by the continuance of severe distress in one part of the United Kingdom.

"Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your liberal exertions to mitigate the pressure of this calamity, and her Majesty commands us to thank you for your unremitting attention to measures calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland. It is her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty Disposer of events to favour the operation of those laws which have been sanctioned by Parliament, and to grant to her Irish people, as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings, the blessings of an abundant harvest and of internal peace."

The CLERK at the table then read the Royal commission for the prorogation of Parliament; after which,

The LORD PRESIDENT, in her Majesty's name, and by her command, declared the Parliament prorogued until Tuesday, the 9th day of October next.

Their Lordships then adjourned, at half-past three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at a quarter after two o'clock. The sitting was attended by about one hundred members. The right hon gentleman read to the House a letter which he had received from the Marquis of Dalhousie. It was dated from Simla, and to the following effect:—

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 25th of April, enclosing resolutions adopted by the House of Commons on the previous day. In obedience to the request of the House, I have communicated those resolutions to Lord Gough, and to the several officers named therein; and, on my own part, I have to express the gratitude and pride with which I have received this distinguished mark of the approbation of the House. (Signed) DALHOUSIE.

REFUGEES AT MALTA.

Mr. HAWES stated, in reply to Mr. M. Milnes, that the Governor of Malta had been obliged, in consequence of the crowd of Sicilian and Italian refugees who had landed on the island, and who had the intention to land, to limit the number of those who would be permitted to remain in the island.

AUSTRIA.

To questions from Lord Nugent, Lord PALMERSTON replied that the Government, in common with every one else, had read with regret the proclamation reported to have been issued by the Austrian General, Haynau, to the inhabitants of Pesth and Buda, threatening with instant death all persons guilty of what he called political offences; but he had no official knowledge of the genuineness of this document. He could not say what course the Government would take, in case the reported proclamation should turn out to be genuine.

Some returns relating to the cotton trade having been ordered on the motion of Mr. WYLD,

SUNDAY TRADING (METROPOLIS) BILL.

The order of the day for the second reading of this bill was discharged.

THE PROROGATION.

At ten minutes before three o'clock, Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and, advancing to the table, summoned the House to attend the House of Peers, to hear the Royal assent given by commission to several bills, and also to hear the commission read for the prorogation of Parliament, and the speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners on the occasion.

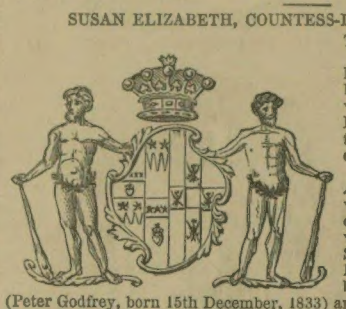
The Speaker, accompanied by the members present, then left the House, and was absent for half-an-hour.

On his return, with the members who had attended him, the right hon. gentleman took his seat at the table of the House, the various members present standing round it, whilst he read to them the Royal speech, which had already been delivered in the House of Peers by the Lords Commissioners.

That ceremony having been concluded, the greater portion of the members cordially shook hands with the Speaker, many mutual congratulations took place, and, within a few moments afterwards, the house and the galleries were empty, and the session of 1849 had terminated.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SUSAN ELIZABETH, COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF MORTON.



THE decease of this lady was announced last week. The Countess had completed her 56th year, having been born 22d January, 1793. She was elder daughter of the late Sir Francis Yarde Buller, Bart., of Lupton, in Devon, and grand-daughter of the famous Judge Buller.

Her Ladyship married, first, 23d August, 1814, George Earl of Morton, who died 17th July, 1827; and secondly, 17th September, 1831, Edward Godfrey, Esq., of Old Hall, Suffolk, who died 19th May, 1842. By the former she had no issue; but by the latter she leaves a son (Peter Godfrey, born 15th December, 1833) and two daughters.

MARSHAL MOLITOR.

GABRIEL JOHN JOSEPH, COUNT MOLITOR, a Marshal of France, was born at Hayange, in the department of Moselle, the 7th March, 1770. Although he did not receive his *bâton* of Marshal until some years after the restoration of the Bourbons, Molitor was a hero of the Republican and Imperial armies. He was a Captain in 1791, when only one-and-twenty, and a General in 1799. He did good and gallant service for France throughout Napoleon's career, being continually at the head of military divisions, and on the battle-field. In the trenches before Mayence he was severely wounded, and very nearly killed. He was created a Count of the Empire by Napoleon in 1808. On the restoration of the Monarchy, Molitor gave in his adhesion to the Bourbons, and remained faithful to them during the return of Bonaparte. He was made Inspector-General of Infantry in 1818; and, in 1823, he commanded in chief the second division of the Army of the Pyrenees, which went into Spain to assist King Ferdinand. The same year Molitor became a Marshal of France. He has since held various military appointments. He died on the 28th ult. at Paris, in his 80th year.

JOHN WILSON, ESQ.

WE are indebted for the following to *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* for the present month:—

"The last accounts from Canada bring the melancholy tidings of the death of John Wilson, Esq., the celebrated vocalist. He died at Quebec on the 9th of July, of cholera, after only three hours' illness, brought on by wet or fatigue while on a fishing excursion. He had given three entertainments in Quebec, and was advertised for a fourth on the evening of the day on which he died. Accompanied by two of his daughters, who assisted him professionally, he went out to America in the fall of last year, and his reception in every place where he had publicly appeared was marked by the same enthusiasm which ever characterised his musical performances. Indeed, his success was so great in this, his last, professional tour in America, that we are informed he was enabled to send home £6000 since he went out.

"Mr. Wilson, who will long be remembered as the Scottish minstrel, was born in Edinburgh, where he had many warm and attached friends. He was in early life brought up to the profession of a printer, and worked as a compositor. He was subsequently a reader in Mr. Ballantyne's establishment, where he read the proofs of the 'Waverley Novels'—being, it is said, one of the few who were in the secret of Sir Walter Scott being the author. He officiated for some time as precentor in one of the Edinburgh churches, and had reached manhood before he seriously thought of cultivating the musical powers with which he was so richly endowed. With a voice of the finest quality, he possessed the most exquisite natural taste, and he improved both by the most assiduous and earnest study and cultivation. He made his first appearance on the stage as 'Masaniello,' in the Edinburgh Theatre. His success was so striking, that he was soon called to London; and on the boards of the principal metropolitan theatres he laid the foundation of that fame which he afterwards so fully acquired. For a considerable time he took the lead in the English opera. In 1839, he sang in the operatic pieces of Drury-lane. It was soon after this, that, abandoning the stage, he commenced those musical entertainments, in which he soon became so popular. They consisted entirely of Scotch songs, in which he was the sole performer, varied with descriptive remarks and appropriate anecdotes, illustrative of the various pieces introduced. They were eminently successful. His 'Nicht wi' Burns,' and his 'Adventures of Prince Charlie,' were treats of no ordinary kind. He was the first to originate this new species of musical performances, and he has been worthily followed in them by Mr. Templeton. He devoted himself to the study of our national music; and to Wilson belongs the high distinction of causing the songs of Scotland to be admired and appreciated wherever they are heard. For pathos and expression in singing the beautiful melodies of his native land, he had no superior. He particularly excelled in the plaintive and unadorned lays of Scotland. No one who has heard him warble a simple Scotch ballad will ever forget the effect of his truthful and touching execution. In airs of a humourous cast, he equally maintained the national character, and showed a skill and *pawkiness* entirely his own. On the Queen's visit to Scotland in 1842, while at Taymouth Castle, where Wilson delighted the Court with his melodies, her Majesty, it will be remembered, paid him the high compliment of requesting him to sing 'Oh, wae's me for Prince Charlie!' While his sweet yet powerful voice, and perfect mastery of music, attracted crowded audiences to his entertainments, his mild and unassuming manners, and kindly disposition, procured for him, wherever he went, hosts of friends. His countrymen were justly proud of their national songster. On his last visit to Edinburgh, his admirers, in his native city, took an opportunity of publicly testifying their high estimation of his powers, by presenting him with an exquisite bust of himself, by Mr. Steele, the eminent sculptor. His friends in Glasgow, about seven years ago, gave him a public dinner, in the Black Bull Inn of that city. Mr. Wilson was about fifty years of age. He has left a widow, with two sons and three daughters. An interesting and well written account of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which had been visited by him, appeared recently in the *Daily Mail* and other papers, from his pen."

ETON COLLEGE.—The annual delivery of the speeches took place on Monday last, and attracted a large number of distinguished and fashionable visitors, including the Duke of Cambridge. Before the speeches commenced, the Duke proposed to the authorities of the College that those young gentlemen whose duties did not require them to remain, should be permitted to retire, in order that they might return to their respective friends. This proposition, which was vociferously seconded amidst the loudest cheering by the pupils, was adopted by acclamation, and upwards of 500 of the boys immediately left. At the conclusion of the speeches, the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the College authorities, proceeded to the Chapel, to inspect the extensive alterations and improvements. On leaving the chapel, he proceeded across to the Provost's Lodge, and expressed his regret that his engagements would not permit of his being present at the grand banquet in the College hall.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—A large public meeting was held on Wednesday last, at Manningtree, in Essex, for the purpose of considering the claims of the above society. It was stated at the meeting, that the society's exertions were now chiefly directed to British North America, the West Indies, British India, and Australia. After a most interesting statement of what the society had done in each of those several places, the increased number of clergymen connected with it, and the churches which had been aided by the funds supplied, it was further stated that in the diocese of Guiana, which was part of the continent of South America, eight missionary clergymen were maintained by the society, and large sums had been granted for the furtherance of missionary enterprise in Australia, India, and China. Resolutions, expressive of strong confidence in the principles of the society, and pledging the meeting to support it in its foreign operations, were agreed to. The Rev. Dr. Carter presided.

THE NEW CHAPEL AT BROMPTON.—The Chapel for the use of the patients and officers of the Hospital for Consumption was commenced on Monday last, and in a few days will be sufficiently advanced for laying the foundation-stone.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Monday a numerous meeting of the members and supporters of this institution, established in 1827, for allowing annuities to decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows and clerks, as also to single females, their daughters, took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing two male and three female annuitants (from a list of 84 candidates) in addition to the 28 already on the funds. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A. (the chaplain). Prior to the commencement of the election the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That all life subscriptions and donations of £5 and upwards (instead of a moiety as at present) be invested in the public funds in the names of the trustees, and that the dividends only arising therefrom be applicable to the general purposes of the institution." The ballot having closed, and the names of the successful candidates having been announced, the chairman addressed the meeting, congratulating the successful, and sympathising with the unsuccessful candidates, expressing a hope that the funds would so increase as to admit of the election of a great portion of the latter in the ensuing year. He trusted also, that the arrangements now in progress for establishing an asylum would, by the aid of kind friends, be speedily carried out. The last annual festival had materially augmented the funds; but he regretted to say that the fancy sale, held in June, at the Baker-street Bazaar, had, in consequence of unfavourable weather, not answered their expectations. There would, however, be a ball at the latter end of the year in aid of the funds, which by God's blessing he hoped would prove beneficial to the institution. From the report it appeared that the receipts of the previous year, comprising a balance of £80 15s. 4d., annual and life subscriptions, donations, dividends, collections after sermons, &c., amounted to £1613 18s. 3d., from which, after defraying the necessary expenses, and the purchase of £570 3s. 9d. Three per Cent. Consols, there remained a balance of £108 9s. 6d., in addition to the funded stock of £2242 6d. 10d.

PROTECTION OF (FALSELY) ALLEGED LUNATICS.—A most respectable and unanimous, though not very numerous, meeting took place on this subject, at Exeter-hall—Chairman, C. Lushington, Esq., M.P.—on Monday evening. The chairman stated that, though his own family had been exempted from any such real or pretended visitation, he was aware of the insufficient safeguards of the present law. He knew the case of a gentleman who, having been unjustly incarcerated for some years, was now happily married to the young lady from whom the machinations of his relatives had separated him. The Law Society had well devised, that, to frustrate the pecuniary designs of these harpies, the property of persons charged with lunacy should be placed under the control of Government. Mr. J. Percival, Kensington (son of a lamented Prime Minister), delivered a long and able speech, which exposed the shallow grounds—even the deposition of one or two strangers, and of one medical man—on which persons could be unjustly imprisoned, and treated in a way calculated to make them mad. Persons should know the plea urged against them, and the causes should not be decided behind their backs. The present secretary to the society, Mr. Bailey, had been confined two years and a half before he knew why; and, at last, it appeared that he had actually invented, or introduced, the atmospheric railway principle, and had boasted somewhat sanguinely of the fortune he expected to make. Mr. Percival warmly eulogised Mr. Bennett, a clergyman and magistrate of Gloucestershire, who procured his liberation. Mr. L. J. Hansard suggested, that a jury, including some persons of the same pursuits and turn of mind as the accused, would be a better judge than a single medical man. Several others addressed the meeting, including the solicitor to the society and an Irish clergyman; and it appeared that on the most frivolous pretext—for any fancy or eccentricity—even of goodness, as in the case of a lady of superior intellect, who gave most of her money to the poor—persons might be *called* "mad," and so treated. One medical man had given a wished certificate of lunacy after five minutes' presence with a party in a carriage in the dusk of the evening. This man received "bounty money" from a private asylum for every "lunatic" (?) he brought there, and a yearly allowance whilst he was there *kept!*—A medical gentleman present at the meeting said that the bounds of perfect sanity and perfect insanity were much more obscure than the world generally thought, and gave some *data*, by which he was of opinion the necessary restraint might be decided on.—The meeting separated with a strong desire that public attention should be effectively aroused to the subject before the next session of Parliament.

THE JOB AND POST MASTERS', &C. PROVIDENT FUND.—The seventh general meeting of this society was held at Messrs. Tattersall's, on Monday evening; Mr. John Deacon in the chair. From the report it appeared that since the last meeting £621 12s. 7d. Consols had been invested, and that the total sum now invested amounted to £8212 18s. 1d.; that two additional life annuitants had been placed on the fund, and that three applications for temporary assistance had been liberally responded to; that there were now five life annuitants, whose annuities in the whole amounted to £106 12s. The directors then drew attention to those members who were life annuitants, as affording strong examples of having effectually placed themselves beyond the reach of want, and who hailed with pleasure the advantages of this institution, which they, by being members of it, had assisted to establish. The report was unanimously adopted.

OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF THE JESUITS IN MAYFAIR.—The first church which we believe the Jesuits have ever possessed in London was opened on Tuesday, by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, assisted by Dr. Browne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Wales, Dr. Gillis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh, and a numerous body of clergy. The situation of the edifice, which has been for some years slowly rising, is not advantageous, being, in fact, in a mews; but the beauty of the building, both externally and internally, compensate, in some degree, for the bad site. The form and style of the church are the work of Mr. Scholes; but the decorations of the sanctuary and of the whole interior have been designed by Mr. Pugin. The church is commemorative of the Immaculate Conception, and bears that name. It is of the Decorated English style of architecture, and is slightly cruciform, the arms which the aisles form being but just marked. Over the altar is a great arched window, which is a masterpiece of stained and figured glass; and opposite to it, over the organ-loft, there is another magnificent window, of similar character. There is no rood-screen. On the right and left of the high altar, and in either aisle, is a chapel—the one of the Blessed Sacrament, the other of St. Ignatius Loyola (the founder of the Order), and another Saint. The sanctuary is a marvel of decoration, both glyphic and coloured. With the intrinsic beauty of the church the furniture and equipments of the altar are in harmony. The missal is a gift from Sir Charles Tempest, and will serve to illustrate the liberal character of the general decorations. The mere binding of the book is said to have cost £35. Between the beginning and conclusion of the pontifical service, Dr. Wiseman preached a most impressive sermon on the history and present situation of the Jesuits; on their expulsion from Rome previously to the democratic outbreak, as from other states and countries on the eve of revolutionary troubles; and congratulated his own flock on the accession of such fellow-soldiers in a due form, and with adequate means, to their common warfare. In the evening Dr. Browne delivered a very eloquent sermon.

A BUFFALO HUNT IN LONDON.—On Tuesday three buffaloes, a grown bull and two calves, one of them about the size of a small donkey, and the other of a sheep, landed at the docks, were being driven along Holborn, to Euston-square terminus, for transit to Birmingham, when, frightened by the strange noise and clamour at the foot of Holborn-hill, the bull darted away, followed by the calves. The animals proceeded at a very rapid rate along Fleet-street, the Strand, to Charing-cross. Here the bull gored some horses drawing a coal waggon; dashed across Trafalgar-square, St. James's square, along Jermyn-street, up Bond-street, through Grosvenor-square, into Park-lane, upsetting a gentleman and his horse at the moment coming out of the Park. Having accomplished this, he fell in behind a load of hay being driven up Park-lane. The keepers, who had followed in a chaise cart, attended by an immense crowd, now came up, and ropes being passed round his horns, he was secured to the tail of a cart. He kicked and plunged furiously, and, from his great strength, threatened to upset both horse and cart, and broke one of his horns, which bled profusely. He was at length drawn to a neighbouring stable, and deposited for safety. The bull and calves are very handsome animals, of a greyish slate colour. No serious accident occurred in this long chase, though numbers were excessively frightened.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last, at about half-past eight o'clock, an appalling occurrence took place at a spacious building, formerly a coach-factory, in Charles-street, Drury-lane, which has lately been opened as a place of worship by a congregation of Roman Catholics. A very large number of persons had assembled on the occasion to hear the Rev. Dr. Faa preach. During the service the giving way of a post near the pulpit, in consequence of the pressure of the crowd, caused an alarm to be raised, which was soon, amidst cries of "fire," converted into one of those uncontrollable panics that so often seize on a mass of persons thronged within a building. A general rush to the door ensued, and the stairs leading from the chapel to the ground floor gave way, precipitating the struggling crowd some thirty feet to the bottom. The police, aided by the people collected in the street, extricated this portion of the congregation, numbering between two hundred and three hundred per ons, of all ages and sexes; while the rest, whose fears were with some difficulty, calmed by the reverend gentleman in the pulpit, whose presence of mind was most commendable, were rescued, by means of ladders and fire-escapes, which were quickly conveyed to the spot. It does not appear that any lives were lost; but some thirty persons were dreadfully contused and lacerated; and three or four others, who had leapt from the windows, were found suffering from concussion of the brain, and other injuries of a most serious nature. The cry of "fire" was groundless.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT PUTNEY-BRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, a horrible occurrence took place whilst the *Eclipse* Richmond steam-boat was in the act of passing under Putney-bridge. A party of small tradesmen and mechanics, with their families, who resided at Chelsea, had been up the river in a strong and capacious wherry, when, on their return, the tide being against them, they were taken in tow by the *Eclipse*, and the boat was made fast to the steam-boat's quarter instead of stern, the consequence of which was, the boat was towed by the side of the steamer instead of at her stern; and, in passing under this ill-contrived bridge, where there was not an inch of room to spare, a woman named Webb, the wife of a coal-dealer at Chelsea, had her arm incautiously hanging outside the boat, when it was caught and dragged completely through the bridge between the boat and the pier. The shrieks of the woman were awful; and, on emerging into a clear space, a horrible sight presented itself; the flesh had been torn in so dreadful a manner as to lay bare the bone, and nearly all the tendons and muscles of the arm were divided. At least a dozen boats put off from Putney and Fulham shores; but the Captain of the *Eclipse* continued his passage to Wandsworth pier. The woman was then lifted out of the boat in an insensible state, and carried into the Waterman's Arms, when Mr. Pearce, the landlord, and his wife afforded every assistance possible. Mr. Howell, junior, surgeon, attended; and, having bound up the arm, the poor creature was taken in the course of the night to St. George's Hospital.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 28.—Again the return indicates an increase on the excessive mortality of the previous week. The deaths from all causes—which, in three previous weeks, were respectively 1070, 1369, and 1741—rose in the last to 1931, a number which is almost double the weekly average, and exceeds that of the former week by nearly 200. To compare these results with the deaths from all causes in the four weeks, when influenza was unusually fatal in the last quarter of 1847, it may be stated that the mortality at that time increased in the following numbers:—1086, 1677, 2454, 2416, and in the fifth week continued to decline. The deaths, from cholera, which in three previous weeks were 152, 339, 678, rose in the last to 783—a rate of increase which it will be observed is not so great as in the first weeks of the outbreak. But the deaths from diarrhœa (fatal in a great majority of cases to children) and dysentery, which in three previous weeks were 54, 100, 146, increased in the last to 238, showing a more rapid increase recently than the mortality from the more malignant form of the disease. In the corresponding week of 1848, the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery amounted to 187, a mortality which is almost as considerable as the return of last week. The total deaths from the three diseases in the present return were, therefore, 1021, whilst the weekly average of the season is only 92—a result, when compared with the excess of mortality from all causes, which shows that the aggregate deaths from other diseases do not vary much from the usual amount. Small-pox, scarlatina, and typhus, however, are now under the average, especially the first two of these zymotics; measles and hooping-cough have fallen to the average. Cholera was fatal last week to 382 males and 401 females; previous returns showed a majority on the other side. The districts on the south side of the river still form the field on which the disease is most active. The deaths from it, which, in this region, were in three previous weeks 93, 102, 443, rose last week to 514. There is a slight decrease in the eastern districts. In the western and northern, comprising Kensington, Chelsea, St. George's (Hanover-square), Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James's, Marylebone, Pancras, Islington, Hackney, and Hampstead, the deaths were only 68, against 53 in the preceding week. The districts which show the greatest mortality are, Bermondsey, where 64 deaths occurred last week; Newington, where there were 66; St. George's, Southwark, where there were 70; and Lambeth, where there were 111. The births numbered 1313.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.598. The temperature was generally below the average during the week. The mean was 58.9 deg.

QUARTERLY RETURN OF THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND.

The following return, published by authority of the Registrar-General, comprises (1) the births and deaths registered in all the districts of England during the spring quarter ending June 30, 1849; and (2) the marriages in above 12,000 churches and chapels, 2869 registered places unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 superintendent registrars' offices during the quarter ending March 31, 1849.

Looking at all the circumstances of the country, the general result of the return is favourable. The marriages continue steadily at the average; neither swelled by speculative expectations, nor depressed by idle doubts of the adequacy of the industry, science, and nature of the country to supply its wants. The births are increasing. The deaths also increase; but the health of the country had quite recovered at the close of 1848 from the destructive epidemics which raged, and were so fatal to the people—and particularly the inhabitants of towns—in the two years extending from the middle of 1846 to the middle of 1848. The epidemic cholera, which reached England in October, 1848, and is now causing many deaths in London, Liverpool, and other places, will, it is true, increase the general mortality of the country in the months of July, August, and September, as it did before; but the ravages of cholera, of typhus, and of the insidious influenza, which threaten the country, may be greatly mitigated, if the same talent and energy are applied to the improvement of the public health as have been applied to other great undertakings in which England has engaged.

Cholera is a disease well calculated to excite alarm by its wide, well-marked march over the world, the suddenness of its invasion, the sufferings it awakens, the fatality of its attacks, the helplessness of medicine, and the hopelessness of its victims. But it cannot be denied that the epidemic of cholera in 1832 aroused attention, and led the way to sanatory inquiries and ameliorations, which, however imperfect, have saved more lives than cholera destroyed.

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Registration did not exist in 1832, but it appears from the returns then made to the Board of Health, that in London 994 persons died of cholera in the first part of the epidemic, extending from Feb. 14 to May 15, 1832; 4266 in the second part, extending from June 15 to October 31; and 15 in November and December. Allowing for defective returns in 1832, it is not probable that the fatality of cholera will be greater in 1849 than it was then; or that the danger will amount to more than this, that for a few weeks an inhabitant of London will incur the same chance of dying in one week as he usually incurs in two or three weeks. But it has been shown in the annual registration reports, that in ordinary times (1838-44) the chance of dying in London is constantly 40 per cent. greater than in the neighbouring counties. Taking the rates of mortality at each age for 1838-44, and the population of London for 1848, the deaths would be 53,137 in the year; while at the rates which prevailed in Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire, the deaths in London would be only 37,910. Thus, quite independently of cholera, we have an excess of 15,227 deaths yearly in London from known and not irremovable causes, that prevail to a certain but less extent in the south-eastern counties. The same argument applies to Liverpool and to all our large towns.

In towns, as well as in the country, many diseases are unquestionably caused by a bad, insufficient diet, by cold, by intemperance, idleness, and vice, which all predispose to cholera; but the great excess of mortality is from the atmosphere of decomposing organic matter given off by the undrained ground, and vegetable and animal bodies, dead or living. The insalubrity of undrained land is seen now in England, on comparing the mortality (2·45) of Ely, North Witchford, Whittlesey, and Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, at the mouth of the Nene, with the mortality (1·80 to 1·40 per cent.) of the high parts of Surrey, Sussex, North Devon, and Northumberland. And the fatal effect of effluvia generated by bodies of men on sound land has long been well known; it was known to the Romans, and it is laid down by their writers on military affairs, that the camp should be frequently changed to get rid of these incommodities. In modern times men under canvass cannot be kept in health long on the same spot. But an undrained town, insufficiently supplied with water, drains, and sewers, has the inconveniences of a perpetual camp, and the diseases, fevers and dysenteries; besides being exposed to the fatal inroads of influenza, cholera, and all epidemics.

MARRIAGES.

56,540 persons were married in the quarter ending March, 1849; in the corresponding quarter of 1848, 56,602; of 1847, 54,960; of 1846, 62,834. Comparing the marriages with the population, and taking the increase into account, the disposition to marry, which was excessive in the winters of of 1845-6, is found to have declined, and remained invariably near the average through the years 1847-8-9. The rate of marriage (651 per cent.) in the winter of 1849 was lower than in the winters of 1840, 1842, 1845, 1846, 1848; and higher than in the winters of 1838-39, 1841-3-4-7.

The marriages in England are always fewer in the winter than in any other quarter of the year. They have increased rapidly, though not uniformly, through the last ten years. Thus the marriages in the winter of 1839 were 24,679; in the winter of 1849, 28,270.

The steadiness of the rate of marriage indicates the prudence of the people, and proves that they are as far from the depression of 1842 as from the elation of 1845.

The returns of the five winter quarters of 1845-9 show that the marriages in London were numerous in 1845-6, stationary in the three winters 1847-9.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—INCREASE OF POPULATION.

In the first three months of 1849 the births exceeded the average; the mortality was near the average. The present returns are for the three months ending June 30, when the births registered were 153,822; the deaths, 102,143.

51,679 souls is the addition to the population of England in the 91 days. This natural increase of the population is, however, disturbed by the immigration of the Irish, and the emigration of the English people.

BIRTHS.

153,822 is a greater number of births than was ever registered before in the June, or in any other quarter. The rate of births, that is, the proportion of births to the population, was 3·422 per cent. per annum: it was higher (3·530) in the spring quarter of 1846. The births in the three years 1846-7-8, were 572,625, 539,965, 563,455. The depression in the births of 1847 is remarkable, and is not easily explained. The 307,512 births in the first half of the present year (1849) is an increase equally remarkable, and, like the depression of 1847, cannot be accounted for by any fluctuation in the marriages.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The deaths in the quarter ending June 30 were 102,143; the deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1848 were 99,730; of 1847, 106,718. The annual rate of mortality in the spring of the five years, 1845-9, was 2134, 2131, 2488, 2294, 2319. If the rate remained through a year uniformly the same as in the spring of 1849, 2319 persons would die to every 100,000 living. The mortality (2319) is above the average; it is, however, lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1838, and considerably lower than 2488, the rate in the June quarter of 1847.

LONDON.—The deaths this quarter were 13,023; the deaths in the 13 weekly tables were 13,008. This implies a lower rate of mortality than prevailed in the spring of 1848. Cholera almost subsided; it was only fatal to 268 persons, while the deaths from the disease in the previous winter were 516. Typhus went down; the deaths were 512: in the spring of 1848, 882 persons died of the disease. Only 16 deaths were referred to influenza; but 745 were referred to bronchitis. Small-pox and scarlatina were less; hooping-cough more fatal than in the spring of 1848. 27 persons died of poison, 52 of burns and scalds, 32 of hanging and suffocation, 67 of drowning, 139 of fractures and contusions, 26 of wounds, 12 of other violence, 13 of intemperance, 33 of delirium tremens, and 13 of privation.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATION.—At the Ordination held at the Cathedral at Norwich, by the Bishop of the diocese, twenty-two candidates were admitted to the order of deacons, and nine to the order of priests.

CONSECRATIONS.—The Bishop of Carlisle consecrated the new church of Newton Arlosh, in the parish of Holme Cultram, on Tuesday the 24th ult. On the next day, Wednesday, his Lordship consecrated the new church at Shinburness; and on Thursday he performed the same office for the new church of Mowbray, near Allonby.—On Tuesday, the 24th ult. the Bishop of Ely consecrated the enlarged church of Claphill.

On Monday last the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church about to be erected at Pitsman took place in the presence of a numerous assemblage. The Rev. Thomas Sutton, D.D., vicar of Sheffield, placed the stone. The total number of sittings is 842.

NEW CHURCH AT CLAY CROSS.—The Queen Dowager has, with her usual liberality, remitted the handsome sum of twenty pounds to the Clay Cross Church Building Fund.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. A. Williams to the vicarage of Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire, £81. The Rev. R. S. Eaton to Compton Abbas, West, £191. The Rev. W. Elwin to the rectory of Booton, Norfolk, £228. The Rev. A. Fitch to the vicarage of Thornton Steward, Yorkshire, £234.

PREFERMENTS VACANT.—Perpetual curacy of St. Matthew's, Stockport, £130; patrons, the Crown and the Bishop alternately. The rectory of Kingslisbury, Upton, £547; patron, Rev. R. B. Hughes. Vicarage of Bolney, Sussex, £162; patron, Prebend in Chichester Cathedral. Rectory of Great and Little Thornham, Suffolk, £497; patron, Lord Henniker. Rectory of All Hallows the Great, London, £458; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Monday at Osborne. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Francis Baring, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir John Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India; and the Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward.

At the Council the Royal Speech on closing the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon.

Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines, First Commissioner of the Poor-law, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board.

A proclamation was ordered to be issued for giving currency to coins called florins.

Another proclamation was ordered to be issued for a distribution of prize money.

The Hon. W. Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in waiting at the Court.

Sir David Dundas, Judge-Advocate-General, had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial.

The noblemen and gentlemen attending the Queen's Court travelled to Gosport by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway, crossed in the *Fire Queen* steam-packet, landed at Osborne pier, and arrived at Osborne at a quarter before one o'clock. After the Council, luncheon was served; and at three o'clock the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Sir John Hobhouse, Earl Fortescue, Sir David Dundas, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, the Hon. W. Bathurst, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil left Osborne, re-embarked at Osborne pier in the *Fire Queen*, crossed to Gosport, and returned to town on the London and South-Western Railway by a special train.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Ostend early on Monday morning, by the English packet the *Vivid, en route* for Germany.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord-President) left town on Thursday evening for Dublin.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Francis Baring left Osborne for Guernsey. Lord John Russell remained at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty until Tuesday morning.

Sir J. Stephen, K.C.B., and Mr. and Lady Mary Vynet, were among the guests honoured with invitations to the Royal dinner circle on Monday and Tuesday last.

On Wednesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, the Queen and the Prince Consort embarked in the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, *en route* for the Cove of Cork.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN.

The preparations for her Majesty's reception, on landing at Kingstown, are still in progress. There will be a pavilion at the jetty, from which her Majesty will proceed to the terrace fronting the railway terminus, and from thence pass to the Royal carriage by a new entrance into the waiting-room, in which workmen are now employed, fitting it up with great taste and elegance. On reaching the terrace, her Majesty will have an opportunity of beholding the splendid scenery that meets the eye in all directions—the unrivalled beauties of the Bay of Dublin, and the bold and picturesque mountains, that render this one of the most magnificent scenes that can be witnessed.

Her Majesty is to leave the railway at Sandymount Avenue, where the civic procession is to be in waiting.

The Royal carriage is an exquisite specimen of Irish manufacture—most tasteful and elegant in construction.

Twenty-four horses and two carriages, intended for the use of her Majesty and Prince Albert, have arrived in Dublin, and were put up at the Lord-Lieutenant's, in the Phœnix Park.

In the city of Dublin, the preparations for giving her Majesty a hearty and flattering reception, have set aside almost all other descriptions of employment in this city. Carpenters, painters, decorators, and various other trades were occupied during the past week in the erection of balconies, triumphal arches, dressing up mansions, &c. The hotels are full; and lodgings have risen considerably, particularly along the line of procession. Tiers of elevated seats are raised at the Rotundo and Rutland-square, to accommodate those who reside out of the line of the procession; and similar accommodations are provided in other sites on the line. In addition to the triumphal arches to be erected by the committee, the Mullingar Railroad Directors have erected one over their bridge on the Circular-road, near Phibsborough; and Mr. Turner has erected another at his factory gate, near Ball's-bridge. This will complete six triumphal arches between Ball's-bridge and the Park gate. Already the tradespeople of Dublin feel the effect of her Majesty's gracious determination to make personal acquaintance of her Irish subjects—coachmakers, carpenters, house-painters, weavers, and dressmakers are in general requisition; and certainly never was a stimulus amongst the artificers of Dublin more required.

Mr. Patrick Byrne, the celebrated Irish minstrel, and who has the honour of being harper to Prince Albert, has arrived in Dublin, in anticipation of her Majesty's visit. Already this eminent performer on the national instrument has had the privilege of playing before the Queen and Court at Windsor, and is no stranger at the Viceregal Court.

A Gazette Extraordinary, issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office, Dublin Castle, announces that her Majesty will hold a full dress Levee and Drawing-room at the Castle, in the course of next week.

The following may be said to be the programme of the Royal movements while in this metropolis:—

Monday, 6th August—Public *Entrée*. Tuesday, 6th—Reception of Addresses. Wednesday, 7th—Grand Review, Phœnix Park. Thursday, 8th—Levee. Friday, 9th—Drawingroom. Saturday, 10th—*Déjeûner* at Carton.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE AND DRAWINGROOM.—As the Queen can have but one rule for her Court, wherever it is held, the presentations in Dublin will be regulated by exactly the same rules as in London, viz. that no person can be presented except by some one who has personally been himself or herself presented to the Queen. Ladies, of course, by ladies, and gentlemen by gentlemen; and the names must be sent in three days previously to the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Breadalbane), at Dublin Castle.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance in Dublin of the following noblemen to receive her Majesty:—The Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Donegal, and the Marquis of Drogheda, the Earl of Glengall, the Earl of Erne, Lord Stradbroke, Lord Lismore, Lord Listowel, Lord Milltown, the Marquis of Abercorn, Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Kildare, Marquis of Waterford, Earl of Wicklow, Earl of Enniskillen, Earl of Roden, Earl of Fingal, Earl of Clonmel, Lord Adare, Lord Jocelyn, Lord Ashbrooke, Lord Downes, Lord Farnham, Lord Dufferin, Lord Clarina, and Lord Massareene.

BELFAST.—Preparations of a similar character have been made in Belfast.

THE ROYAL SQUADRON.—The Royal squadron consists of the *Victoria and Albert*; the *Arrogant*, 46, Captain Fitzroy; the *Hogue*, 60, Captain M'Dougall; the *Dragon*, 6, Captain Hall; the *Sphynx*, 6, Commander Hewlett; the *Stromboli*, 6, Commander Lord Amelius Beauclerk; the *Shearwater*, 2, Lieutenant Turnour; the *Trident*, 2, Lieutenant Risk; the *Dwarf*, 1, Lieutenant Osborne; the *Lucifer*, 2, Lieutenant E. Lloyd; the *Black Eagle*, Mr. Cook, Master, commanding; the *Fairy*, Mr. Welch, Master, commanding; the *Vivid*, 1, Mr. Smithett, Master, commanding; the *Banshee*, 2, Mr. W. Smithett, Master, commanding; and the *Fire Queen*, Mr. Allen, Master, commanding.

CORK.

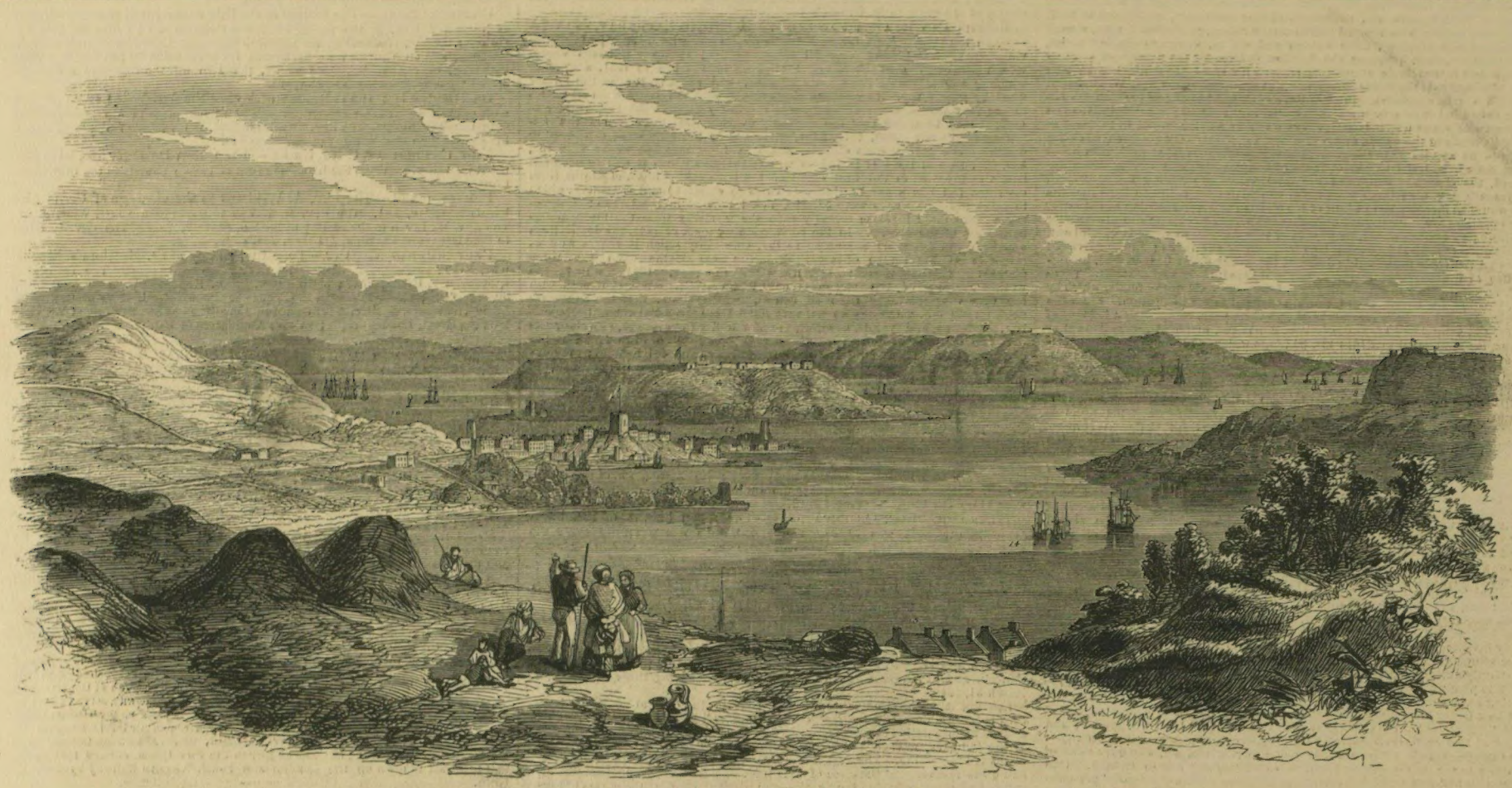
The intention of the Queen, on her arrival at Cove, is to proceed up the river in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, and to receive such deputations as may obtain liberty to present addresses on board. Her Majesty also intends to land at Cork, and to drive round the city. She is anxious that no expensive arrangements should be made for her reception, and only desires to have such precautions taken as may ensure the prevention of accidents in the streets during her progress.

With respect to her Majesty's route, another account states that it will be by land, from the Cove to the city.

The following letter has been received by the Mayor:—

"DUBLIN CASTLE, 19th July, 1849.

"Sir, I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to acquaint you that Secretary Sir George Grey has transmitted to his Excellency a copy of your letter to him of the 14th inst., communicating the desire of the citizens of Cork that her Majesty would honour them by accepting a *déjeûner* in the Corn Exchange or the



CORK HARBOUR, FROM OLD MONKSTOWN-ROAD.

Commercial Buildings, and has requested that you might be informed that while her Majesty fully appreciates the strong feelings of loyalty and attachment which have been expressed in so gratifying a manner with reference to her intended visit to Ireland, the nature of that visit will prevent her Majesty from accepting invitations to any public entertainment.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"T. N. REDINGTON."

Triumphal arches have been erected in the line of her Majesty's progress. They are decorated with Blackpool ginghams, which will be subsequently handed over to the "Ladies' Clothing Society," for the benefit of the poor.

The reception at Cork will be truly splended. The line of route selected for the procession will display most picturesque views, as the committee, with excellent management, have arranged that her Majesty will proceed by one route and return by another. The Cork river is noted for its beauty, and the city itself is well calculated for scenic effect.

A brilliant display of fireworks is to come off at Rostellan, on her Majesty's arrival, which will have a fine effect when viewed from the eastern portion of the magnificent harbour of Cork. At Aghada, too, preparations have been made for a similar display, suitable to the joyous occasion, as also in Cove, so as to render the watering-place worthy of the intended visit of Royalty.

A tasteful pavillion has been erected on Columbine-quay, where her Majesty is expected to land, and receive a loyal and congratulatory address from the inhabitants of that town and island. Extensive benches for the spectators rise amphitheatrically on the quay, from which picturesque views of the river can be obtained, where the Royal Yacht and squadron will be moored, with every portion of the magnificent basin, studded as it will be on that occasion with every description of craft. The evening of her Majesty's arrival will be ushered in by the firing of cannon, and an exhibition of fireworks, both on land and water. The precise day of her Majesty's arrival is stated to be Friday.

We have this week Engraved the fine Harbour of Cork, showing its most interesting points:—

1. Rostellan and Aghada.
2. Man-of-War Roads.
3. Corkabeg.
4. Spike Island.
5. Convict *Dépôt*.
6. Carlisle Fort.
7. Lighthouse.
8. Entrance to the Harbour.
9. Camden Fort.
10. Cove Harbour.
11. Hawlbowline Island and Stores.
12. Magazine.
13. Black Point.
14. Monkstown Bay.
15. Part of the Town and Church Spire of Monkstown.

FINE ARTS.

"MALVOLIO I' THE SUN."

THIS charming picture was Mr. J. C. Horsley's only contribution to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which closed on Saturday last.

The scene is from Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night;" "*Malvolio i' the Sun* practising behaviour to his own shadow; *Maria, Fabian, Sir Toby Belch*, and *Sir Andrew Aguecheek* in the background," and at the point where *Maria* says, "Get ye all three into the box-tree. * * * Lie thou there (*throws down a letter*); for here comes the trout that must be caught with tickling."

Mr. Horsley has painted this scene of rich comedy with great success. The colouring is warm and mellow, and the effect characteristically sunshiny, whilst the grouping is well conceived. The fooling of *Malvolio* is admirable; and the three in the box-tree an episode of fine humour.



"MALVOLIO I' THE SUN."—(TWELFTH NIGHT.)—PAINTED BY J. C. HORSLEY.



SUMMER.

SUMMER SHADES.

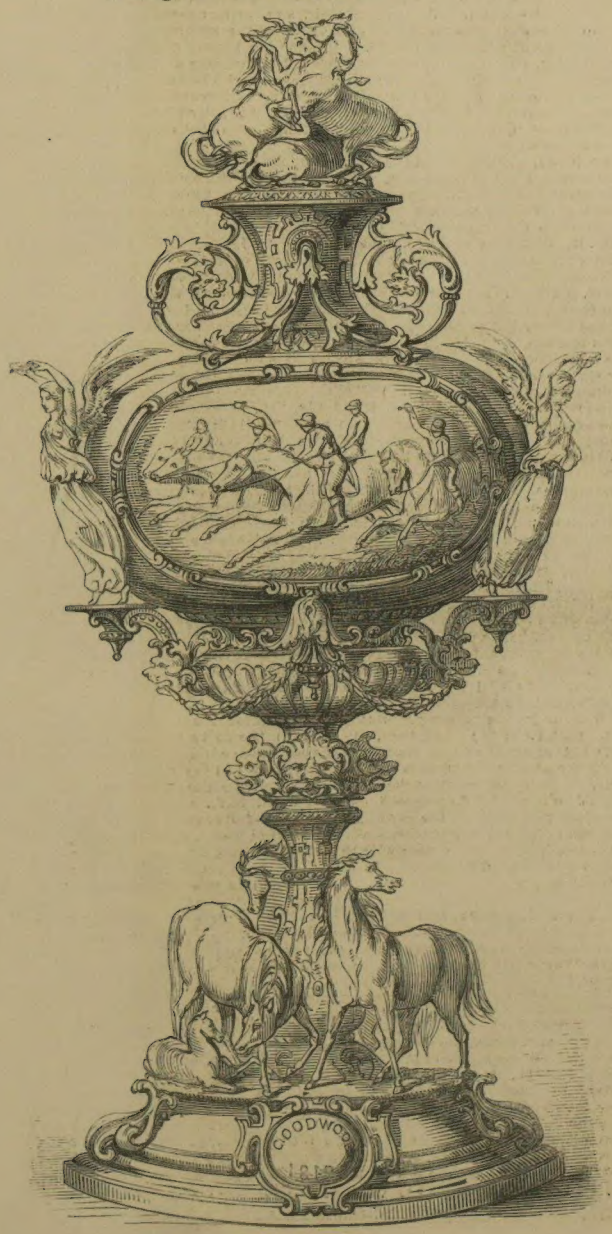
Under the trees
Let me lie at ease,
To muse or slumber, wake or dream,
Lull'd by the ripple of the stream;
By the buzzing of bees like a trumpet tune,
By the whisper of leaves to the wind of noon,
That scarcely stirs the upper boughs
Or wafts a breath to feverish brows;
By the clink that sounds amid the grass,
Like temper'd steel on greaves of brass,
As the mail-clad grasshoppers chirp and run.
Lull'd by these murmurs many in one,
A refugee from the sultry sun,

Beneath the trees I love to lie,
Heedless how the time goes by—
Heedless, thoughtless, happy ever
Upon the greensward by the river

Upon that streamlet's mossy brink
The thrush and linnet bathe and drink;
There the tender violets grow,
And the water-lillies float and blow;
And the humble daisy-blossoms spread
Their snow-white petals tipp'd with red:
Into its breast the oak-tree drops
Its abortive acorn-cups;
And the beeches scatter their loosen'd leaves.
Far adown, the panting beeves
Cool the hoof and switch the tail,
And gaze upon the waters pale
With mild eyes, grateful for the shade
By the o'erarching verdure made.
Over its breast the dragon-fly
Darts in silken brilliancy;
And a myriad happy living things
Sport their variegated wings.
A little, but a lovely brook,
It flows through many a quiet nook—
A vein of life, a bounty given,
Refreshing earth, reflecting heaven.

By the sultry day opprest,
Sweet are shadows, sweet is rest;
Shade and rest and cooling wind,
And half vacuity of mind,
Drowsy waking, watchful sleep,
And a feeling calm and deep,
That though the world may fret and moil,
And busy slaves in cities broil,

Their sweltering care affects not us,
Under the leaves luxurious.
Gold and power, though both are good,
Lose their charm in the fresh greenwood.



THE STEWARDS' CUP.



THE GOODWOOD CUP.



THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.

THE GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE PLATE.—1849.

They cannot vie with ease and rest
And the cool winds on the waters' breast;
And the floating shadows that go and come,
And the sweet monotonous drowsy hum
That Nature's voices all express
To woo us to forgetfulness.

Peace on the spirit and the brain,
A sense of life unmix'd with pain—
Give me these. O sultry Summer,
And to thy shades a frequent comer,
I will lie and dream on the wavy grass,
And let the pomp and pageant pass
Far from my sight; nor waste one hour
Of life and duty in thy bower.
The fallow mind, like fallow field,
May after-crops of fulness yield;
And a wise Indolence may be
The mother of new industry:
So, Summer Shades, your worth I tell,
And woo you oft and love you well.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE GOODWOOD PRIZE PLATES.

THE three racing prizes contested for during the past week are highly satisfactory specimens of the advancement made by English artists of late years in the modelling and execution of statuette groups in the precious metals. Their characteristic spirit and classic fidelity are indicative of a higher school than that from which emanated the racing "cups," of the last, and the first quarter of the present century. Now we have emblems of a better class than the mere insignia of modern jockeyism; in scenes and subjects from the antique age, or from the times of chivalry, the stirring sports, the elegant pastimes, the splendid services, and the pageant splendours of feudal life.

Two of this year's Goodwood Prizes have been designed and modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, R.A.; and manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street.

The first is a Silver Cup, three feet in height, richly decorated in the cinque-cento style. On the body are two highly-finished bassi-relievi of racing subjects, representing the Saddling and the Race; figures of Victory forming the handles. The cover is surmounted with a spirited group of wild horses fighting; and surrounding the foot of the Cup is a group of horses, a mare, and foal.

The second is a Silver Vase, of tazza form, 2 feet 6 inches high, embellished with Elizabethan ornaments, and heads of the stag, the boar, and the wolf. On the base are three equestrian statuettes of hawking, hunting, and tilting, the early sports of the English nobility and yeomen, to which the improvement of the breed of horses in England may be attributed.

The third prize, designed and modelled by Mr. W. Spencer (the group by Mr. Cotterill), is from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, and is beautifully manufactured. The design is of the vase form, 31 inches in height, in the cinque-cento style, richly ornamented throughout. On the body and round the neck is a group representing the hunting of the Bison by the Sioux Indians in the wild prairies of North America, &c., a composition of remarkable vigour and characteristic beauty.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A brilliant meeting at Goodwood has occupied nearly the whole of the current week, and has thrown every other description of sport into the shade. We shall next week have a host of provincial meetings, of which Brighton alone will offer any attraction to the metropolitan turfites: it looks well on paper, and we have no doubt, from the new blood infused into the management, will repay the expense and trouble of a visit. The other meetings announced are Ripon, Blackley, Rainford, Derby, Taunton, Worcester, Lincoln, Harlesdon, Cirencester, and Alvechurch—enough and something to spare. We do not anticipate any astounding results, but can promise plenty of sport.

The only metropolitan cricket matches of any interest will be at Kennington Oval, on Monday, between the County of Surrey and All England; on Thursday and Friday, at the same place, between East Surrey and North Kent; and on Thursday, at Lord's, amongst the licensed victuallers. The All England match at Weymouth, between eleven of All England and eighteen of the County of Dorset, will commence on Thursday.

The Brest Regatta (an attractive one to John Bull and his family) takes place on Sunday; Blackwall, Deptford, Stockton, and the Royal Southern Club Regattas on Monday; Whitby, on Tuesday; South Wold, Eton, and Colne, on Wednesday; Norwich and Worcester, on Thursday; and Poole and Bournemouth, on Friday.

Taking it altogether, it will be one of the busiest weeks of the season.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

MATCH, 100, h ft, T.Y.C.—Mr. Greville's Cariboo, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb (Dockeray), beat Duke of Richmond's Mirror, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb (Flatman), by a length.

THE ORANGE STAKES (Handicap) of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. Payne's Saucy Dick, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb	(Dockeray)	1
Mr. Greville's Clarissa, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb	(Flatman)	2

The above race was run twice, the first "heat" being won cleverly by Saucy Dick, Clarissa second, and Cosachia third.

THE INNKEEPERS' PLATE of 50 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Lord Strathmore's The Seraph, 3 yrs	(J. Marson)	1
Colonel Peel's Taffrail, 4 yrs	(Flatman)	2

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each, h ft.

Lord Eglinton's Glen Saddel	(Marlow)	1
Colonel Anson's Backbiter	(F. Butler)	2

THE HAM STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft.

Colonel Peel's Hardinge, 8st 10lb	(Flatman)	1
Mr. Bowe's c by Epirus, 8st 10lb	(F. Butler)	2

MATCH, 100, h ft, T.Y.C.

Mr. Payne's Crucible, 8st 7lb (Flatman), beat Duke of Richmond's Buffalo Gal, 8st 2lb (Templeman), by half a length.

THE GRATWICKE STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft.

Col. Peel's Tadmor, 8st 7lb	(Flatman)	1
Mr. Herbert's Herbert, 8st 10lb	(Robinson)	2

THE LEVANT STAKES of 50 sovs each, 30 ft.

Mr. Gordon's William the Conqueror, 8st 7lb	(Flatman)	1
Mr. Gordon's nd The Wren, 8st 3lb	(Kitchener)	2

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's Midia	(Flatman)	1
Mr. R. H. Nevill's Letitia	(Bartholomew)	2

THE GOODWOOD STAKES of 25 sovs each.

Mr. J. Clarke's Maid of Lyme, 6 yrs, 6st 13lb	(Evans)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Van Diemen, 3 yrs, 5st 6lb	(J. Osborne)	2

THE BUNNEY STAKES, of 30 sovs each.

Duke of Richmond's Officious	(Flatman)	1
Lord Strathmore's Hood	(T. Williams)	2

THE DRAWINGROOM STAKES, of 25 sovs each.

Mr. Gordon's Bernoe	(F. Butler)	1
Lord Exeter's Testator	(Robinson)	2

THE STEWARD'S CUP of 300 sovs, added to a handicap of 5 sovs each.

Lord Cuffden's Cotton Lord, 5st 12lb	(G. Brown)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Fernle, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb	(Hiett)	2

THE MEMBERS' PLATE of £50, with £50 added.

Lord Exeter's Testator, 3 yrs	(Flatman)	1
Captain Lowther's Watchdog, 5 yrs	(S. Rogers)	2

THURSDAY.

THE MOLECOMB STAKES.—William the Conqueror walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each. T.Y.C.—Claymore walked over.

THE CUP.

Canezou	1
Chanticleer	2
Black Eagle	3

DUKE OF RICHMOND'S PLATE.

Philosopher	1
Telegraph	2

RACING STAKES of 50 sovs.

Honeycomb	1
Champion	2

THE SUSSEX STAKES, of 25 sovs each.

Compass	1
Longinus	2

THE ANGLESEY STAKES. (Gentlemen riders.)

Chat	(Mr. Osbaldeston)	1
Buffalo Gal	(Capt. Pettat)	2

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

This old annual contest, one of the most popular and attractive of the season, for the livery and badge bequeathed by Doggett, the famous comedian, in honour of the accession of the family of her Majesty to the throne of Great Britain, took place on Wednesday. To the coat and badge for the winner, which has generally been the introduction to considerable advantages to the fortunate possessor, has been added £4 7s. 6d. for the second man, and £2 12s. 6d. for the third, the interest of £200 South Sea stock, the bequest of the late Sir W. Joliffe. The race extends from the Swan at London-bridge, to the Swan at Chelsea, against tide.

The weather was extremely fine; and as the time approached appointed for the start an immense number of boats moved towards the spot, and one of the Watermen steamers, which had been chartered for the occasion, was filled with company, whilst London Bridge, Bankside, Southwark, and Blackfriars, with the other bridges, and every other place from which a view of any portion of the contest could be commanded, were crowded. The winners were placed as follows:—

Thomas Cole, Chelsea	1
James Arthur Messenger, Teddington	2
William Baths, Queenhithe	3

TOWER REGATTA.

This regatta, which ranks rather high in aquatic matches, was contended for on Tuesday, by six free waterman of the Tower-stairs. A new skiff and other prizes were subscribed for by the gentry and tradesmen of the vicinity. The distance was from off Queen's-stairs, Tower, and round St. Katherine's Dock Buoy, opposite the entrance and Eel Chain to the place of starting; twice round each heat.

GRAND HEAT.

The winner of the third heat and the first man of the first and second heats contended for the grand heat.

Thomas Osman	(Red)	1
George James	(Green)	2

RICHMOND TRADESMEN'S REGATTA.

This event came off on Tuesday, and afforded some very excellent sport. Eighteen competitors rowed in four heats for a pair of silver oars and other prizes, the gift of a gentleman who has distinguished himself as an aquatic amateur; and the whole thing passed off very agreeably, affording considerable gratification to the spectators.

FINAL HEAT.

J. Teams and W. Dean	1
Long and Sweet	2

YACHTING.—On the second day of the Waterford Harbour Regatta (Wednesday, July 25th), there started in the Yacht Race one of the most singular specimens of naval architecture now afloat—the *John Phipps*, the property of Mr. Parsons, of Waterford, about 29 tons. Her great peculiarity lies in the shape of the bow and stern. She is of great length, which caused her to lose time in tacking; but, when once under weigh, she passes through the water with great velocity, notwithstanding which the water is not thrown up before her, as is the case with a yacht of the old build. When under canvass, she has, in some positions, a very graceful appearance.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Madame Sontag's brilliant career continues, and each night she improves in energy; although, appearing almost every night since her arrival, her strength has been taxed to the utmost. But for the moment her success has eclipsed the attraction of all the other great artists of the establishment; and to respond to the demand of the public for a time, she has devoted every moment either to studying new parts or to their performance. On Wednesday morning she presented herself in a new aspect, that of a concert singer; and successively she sang in four different languages. The several tongues she appeared to pronounce with equal ease; they seemed at all events equally correct to the ear of the auditors. Not only did she do justice to this discrepancy, but it was most admirable to observe how she gave to each composer the peculiar turn and the special value of his inspiration.

In singing the "Zingara," composed for her by Donizetti, she was playful in the extreme. In her rendering of the grand *scena* of "Freyschütz," there was dignity, power, and dramatic spirit; whilst the adjuration of *Princess Isabel*, in "Robert le Diable," was fraught with the sweetest argument and the deepest pathos. The most novel and most important triumph was her singing of Haydn's "With verdure clad." Whilst each English word told on the ear with thrilling truth, there was a purity of tone, and a peculiar religious feeling, attending its execution, which excited in the audience sensations of the highest and of the most peculiar gratification. We remember that, in 1846, a poem appeared in Germany which created great sensation by its subject and its intrinsic merits: it was written by the King of Bavaria, after he had heard Madame Sontag sing a hymn. Now that we have heard this faultless vocalist sing sacred music, we can easily account for the enthusiasm which inspired the Royal muse.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's opera, "Le Prophète," was repeated on Tuesday night, for the fourth time. There was a numerous and brilliant attendance: in her Majesty's box were the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The execution of this elaborate and sublime work is now almost unexceptionable. As regards principals, chorus, and band, there is nothing to be desired; but the tenor part, sung by Mei, is ill suited to his voice, and the effect of the pieces in which the three Anabaptists appear is, consequently, not half so great as that produced in Paris. With this single drawback, the interpretation of "Le Prophète" may be pronounced to be an honour to the country; for it must not be forgotten that our choral and orchestral forces are almost entirely English professors. The gain in the perfection of the *ensemble* since the first representation has been immense; and this is particularly to be remarked in the two first acts. The incidental ballet in the second act has been curtailed, but it might be still further compressed, not in the "Quadrille des Patineurs," for that is beautifully executed and pleases amazingly, but in the "Pas de la Redowa" and "Pas de Galop."

The enthusiasm on Tuesday night surpassed every former performance. The lovely two-part romance between Viardot and Miss Hayes was rapturously encored, as well as the inspiring chorus, the appeal to arms of the peasantry, in which the thundering tones of Marini told most powerfully. Mario's bacchanal couplets, in the last scene, are now encored every evening: it is astonishing with what fire he sings this drinking song, after his previous exertions. His finale of the second act, with the hymn of triumph, when *Jean of Leyden* orders the march on Munster, is grandly delivered. The breadth of style and strength of voice with which he sings this finale quite electrifies the house. As a specimen of pure and refined vocalization, the pastorale, or romance, sung by Mario in the first act, is particularly distinguished. As an actor, Mario's *Jean of Leyden* will increase the fame he acquired by his *Raoul*. In the scene of the coronation, his by-play during the appeal of *Fidès* for recognition, and the expression of his eyes imploring her to deny his identity, whilst with his lips he addresses her as the Prophet-Emperor were admirable. Mdme. Viardot's *Fidès* is acknowledged on all hands to be perfection. A finer piece of acting, and more surprising and accomplished singing, were never before witnessed on the lyric stage. She seemed, on Tuesday night, at times to be inspired; and the excitement created in the house by her bursts of lofty enthusiasm was unexampled. In the third and fourth acts the house rang with acclamations at her great points; and the showers of bouquets and recalls were incessant. Her exertions were the more surprising as she was labouring under a cold, and had a swollen face, for which indulgence had been claimed in printed notices; but her voice was never in better condition, and her acting more impressive and impassioned.

"Le Prophète" will be repeated this night (Saturday). On Thursday, for the extra night, it was given for the fifth time. It is a pity that Meyerbeer has not visited London this season, to witness the performance of his new work, which, in point of popularity, will most assuredly surpass even that of the "Huguenots." The interest created by the last two acts of "Le Prophète" has, in fact, never been so intense in any other lyric work.

LYCEUM.

This theatre closed on Monday with the benefit for Madame Vestris, on which occasion Mr. Charles Mathews delivered a "farewell address," which, he was happy to inform his audience, was not his "last dying speech and confession." He had lately (for the last two months) been losing money; but he was surrounded by one of the most loyal companies of actors in the world. "By their spirited conduct," he added, "he trusted that they will have furthered their own ultimate interests as well as those of their manager; for they have thus assisted in placing the theatre on a firmer footing for the next season than it has been during the last two. The first was all outlay, the second has been devoted to paying off that outlay, and we look forward confidently to the next, should we be honoured with the same average amount of success which has attended the past, to crown our labours, and justify the sacrifices we have made." That this result may be realised, we sincerely hope; for the manager's efforts have always been so well directed, that his success is that of a public cause.

STRAND.

Mr. Mark Lemon has been equally fortunate and meritorious in the new piece produced last Monday at this theatre, under the title of "Hearts are Trumps." He has contrived to excite a deep interest in the fate of a gambler and his daughter—the former a man of "one virtue" with "a thousand crimes," and that virtue being a pure and fervent paternal love for his innocent child. He brings her up, apart from the world, in a cottage at Reigate, which at last, however, is invaded by his companions, who betray to the poor girl the fact of her father's infamy. Her knowledge of this, however, serves to deliver her lover from the snares of the gang. She breaks upon them in the last scene, at the very moment that her father is struggling with his infamous accomplice, and by her filial love succeeds in converting her parent and securing her lover.

Mr. Ruby, the father, is performed by Mr. Farren, in his best style. It is both a vigorous and profoundly pathetic piece of acting. Mrs. Stirling, in the daughter, was refined and effective. There is an under-plot, in which Mr. Compton sustains the part of *Joe Martin*, a keen-witted Yorkshire servant; and Mrs. Alfred Phillips, that of *Susan Fletcher*, a domestic. These two characters shared the jokes between them, which were exceedingly racy and pointed. The drama is in three acts. It is efficiently constructed, the interest being most artistically built up, and growing to a climax which commanded the loudest plaudits. We hope that it will do good to the treasury of the theatre. Decidedly it deserves the public support.

The ADELPHI company will be transferred, on Monday next, to the Haymarket, where they will perform for twelve nights only. Meanwhile the Adelphi Theatre will undergo repair.

The lesseeship of Drury-Lane Theatre has been confided to Mr. Anderson. Messrs. Jullien and Gye have united with the committee of the theatre in giving him every facility. Mr. Anderson promises to patronise provincial talent, and to act without reference to the starring system, both personally and in regard to his engagements with other individuals. We wish him success.

Mr. Watts, the lessee of the Marylebone Theatre, has, we understand, also taken the Olympic, which will not open until Christmas.

COLOSSEUM AND CYCLORAMA.—This exhibition has been crowded during the week. Among the visitors were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Shelburne, Earl Pembroke and party, Earl Fortescue, Bishop of Gloucester and family, Duke and Duchess de Guiche, Lady Lilford and family, Lady Fitz-Wygram and party, Lady Louisa Parker, Lord De Ros and party, Lord Sudely and party, Lady McDonnell, Lady Guernsey, Sir H. and Lady Pakenham and party, Colonel Sir H. F. Davie and party, Viscountess Beresford, Mr. Cobden M.P., &c.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

MORNING CONCERT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On Wednesday, in the Concert-Room, a concert was given, in the presence of a fashionable assemblage, for the purpose of introducing Madame Sontag as a chamber vocalist, in which capacity she has gained great distinction. She sang on this occasion compositions by Donizetti, Weber, Haydn, and Meyerbeer, in four different languages. Her first essay was a kind of bolero, called "La Zingara," in which she displayed her finished execution. Her second piece was the grand scena from Weber's "Der Freischütz," which she gave with the original German words; then she delivered the air of Haydn, "With Verdure clad," in English; expressively and finally she declaimed the dramatic cavatina in French, "Robert, toi que j'aime," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable." The remainder of the programme was filled up by Mdlle. Parodi, Mdme. Giuliani, and Mdlle. Casolani, Signori Gardoni, Calzolari, Moriani, Coletti, Belletti, and Lablache, sen. and jun. Thalberg performed his "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Sonnambula" fantasias with the greatest effect, and was encored in the former; and the orchestra, conducted by Balfe, executed the "Zauberflöte" and "Preciosa" overtures of Mozart and Weber.

BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.—The engagements for this meeting up to the present period are, Mdme. Sontag, Mdme. Castellan, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Misses A. and M. Williams, Mdlle. Alboni, Mdlle. Meric, Signori Mario, Calzolari, Lablache, and F. Lablache. Messrs. Sims Reeves, Williams, and Machin, Herr Pischek, and M. Thalberg. Costa is the conductor. The festival begins on Tuesday, the 4th of September, and ends Friday, the 7th.

LIVERPOOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This great musical meeting, for the inauguration of the new Philharmonic Hall, will commence on Monday the 27th inst., and end on Friday the 31st. Benedict and Herrmann are the conductors. The following are the *artistes* engaged:—Grisi, Alboni, and Viardot; Mdlle. Corbari, Mdlle. L. Corbari, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Madame Macfarren, Miss Catherine Hayes, and the Misses A. and M. Williams; Signori Mario, Bartolini, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Lablache; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Benson, Whitworth, and Herr Formes. The solo instrumentalists are Messrs. Hallé and Benedict (piano); Ernst (violin); Piatti (violoncello); Bottesini (double bass); and Vivier (French horn). Mr. W. T. Best will be the organist.

HEREFORD FESTIVAL.—This meeting will commence on Tuesday, the 11th of September, and terminate on the 14th. The *artistes* are Mdme. Castellan, Miss Poole, the Misses A. and M. Williams; Messrs. Reeves, Hobbs, Lockey, Phillips, and Machin. Mr. Townshend Smith is the conductor.

BERLIOZ.—A deputation of *artistes*, headed by Meyerbeer, the composer, MM. Sax and Taylor, have presented to Berlioz, the composer, a gold medal, with this inscription: "To Hector Berlioz, by his Friends and Admirers, 15th of July, 1849."

THE LOWER RHINE FESTIVALS.—The great annual musical festival will be held at Cleves, on the 11th and 12th instant.

INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MARYLEBONE.

A public meeting was held in the Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's-park, on Monday evening, "for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Hungarian people." Upwards of a thousand persons were present. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Mr. Hume, M.P.; Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P.; Lord Nugent, M.P.; Mr. Headlam, M.P.; Mr. J. Williams, M.P.; Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Mr. Wyld, M.P.; General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.; Mr. A. Smith, M.P.; Mr. Mowatt, M.P.; Mr. Bunbury, M.P.; Mr. Pryse Pryse, M.P.; Mr. Scholefield, &c.

Over the chair was suspended the Hungarian national flag, supported by the English colours, and in front of the hustings the Hungarian arms, having a cross on an orb slanting or considerably bent, in memory of the historical fact that when Charles, who usurped the Crown of Hungary, was being crowned, at the moment of putting it on his head the crown fell to the ground, and the assembled nobles, instead of assisting him to recover it, kicked it from one to the other; when at length it was taken up it was found to be much bruised and the cross and orb bent, in remembrance of which it has been carefully preserved in that state. Portraits of Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski were displayed on the wall, and around the hustings hung the following mottoes:—"Kossuth and independence," "Batthyany and Freedom," "Bem the invincible," "Dembinski and Victory," "Görgey the brave," and "Perczel and glory." A phœnix represented Hungary rising to independence and glory, and the names of Paskiewitch and Jellachich were turned upside down and covered with crosses.

Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., took the chair, and having opened the proceedings with some observations pertinent to the object of the meeting, announced that he had received a letter from Sir B. Hall, excusing himself from attendance at the meeting, on the ground of severe illness, but enclosing a cheque for £10 in support of the cause of Hungarian independence; and that the following donations had also been received:—Mr. Oxfield, £5; "A Detester of Tyranny," £5; "An Englishwoman," £5; Mr. Jonas Murray, £10; Mr. Francis Goldsmith, Harley-street, £5; and £100 from a gentleman who had not furnished his name. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Hume, M.P., proposed the first resolution:—"That this meeting regards with sincere admiration, respect, and sympathy the noble determination of the Hungarian nation to maintain intact their just rights, and the constitutional independence they have inherited from their fathers, against the tyrannical encroachments of the Austrian empire." (Cheers.)

Mr. R. M. Milnes spoke in support of the resolution, and condemned the system of one nation interfering in the concerns of another, a system out of which the present unfortunate state of things in Hungary had entirely arisen. (Hear, hear). He regarded this meeting more particularly as a protest against the Russian invasion of Hungary. He had no objection to Russia so long as she kept at home; but when she entered Hungary with her 200,000 troops to put down freedom there, the balance of power in Europe was at once destroyed. It was no longer possible to speak of Austria as a great independent power; for the whole federation of Austrian states might be said to be placed under the protectorate of Russia. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried enthusiastically.

General Evans, M.P., declared it to be his firm belief that justice was completely and exclusively on the side of the Hungarian people, and moved—"That this meeting views with detestation and horror the war now raging in Hungary, and the barbarous mode in which it is prosecuted by the Austrian authorities and generals, and considers their conduct to merit the indignant reprobation of all civilised nations." (Cheers.)

Mr. Headlam, M.P., briefly seconded the resolution, and expressed a hope that meetings on behalf of "Hungarian independence" would be held in every town in the empire.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Colonel Thompson, M.P., moved—"That this meeting regard the military intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary as wholly unjustifiable in reason and in fact, inasmuch as, besides re-opening and prolonging a sanguinary contest, which had already been virtually decided, it is a violation of the law of nations, the indefeasible rights of Hungary, and perilous to the peace, freedom, and general welfare of Europe." (Cheers.) Injustice (said the hon. gentleman) was a coward in the end, and could not stand the voice of accumulated nations crying out against its infamy. (Cheers.) A judge interfered to restore property. But why? Because the thief had interfered first. (Loud cheers.) Let, then, the English people be judge here, and let them not be afraid of that kind of assistance which consisted in taking a thief by the throat, and making him relinquish his grasp of the plunder. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hetherington seconded the resolution, which was also carried *nem. con.*

Mr. J. Williams, M.P., proposed, and Mr. Wyld, M.P., seconded, "That the immediate recognition of the government *de facto* of Hungary, by this country, is no less demanded by considerations of justice and policy, and the commercial interests of the two states, than with the view of putting a stop to the effusion of human blood, and of terminating the fearful atrocities which mark the progress of the Austrian and Russian army." The resolution was adopted amidst loud cheering.

Subsequently it was agreed that a petition, founded upon the foregoing resolutions, should be presented to the House of Commons, and that an address should be published to the Hungarian nation, expressive of admiration for their gallant conduct in the assertion of their rights, and a hope that they would ultimately be successful.

MONUMENT TO WOLFE.—(See page 18).—A Correspondent writes:—"The idea of restoring the old monument which marked the sacred spot where Wolfe died, on the plains of Abraham, originated in the mind of an officer in Canada, in 1844. It was caught and encouraged by that gallant old General Sir Richard Jackson, and, with his consent, was communicated to the whole army then under his command in Canada, who raised a large subscription for the purpose. The death of Sir Richard Jackson interrupted the further progress of the design, until Sir Benjamin D'Urban became Commander of the Forces. Sir Benjamin then, as he was sure to do, warmly urged and promoted its completion; and so the work originated by the army in Canada of 1844 has I rejoice to see been finished by the army in Canada in 1849."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dr. Whytehead, of Crayke, in Yorkshire, on receiving his midsummer rents, returned 10 per cent. to all tenants. The Rev. J. Hopton, of Cannon Froome, near Ledbury, Gloucester, at his rent audit, on Wednesday, returned 10 per cent. to his tenants on the amount of their rents.

On Tuesday, a party of young men, nine or ten in number, were playing at cricket on a vacant piece of ground on Botany Wharf, near the Roebuck Tavern, Chorley, when one of the players struck the ball with such force that the bat flew out of his hand, and hit a boy standing near, named Joseph Pendlebury, aged ten years, and killed him on the spot.

The interest of £1000 stock, made over to Eton College, in trust, by George Tomline, Esq., four years since, to be given annually to the best proficient among the scholars of the mathematical master (the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey), was awarded on Friday week, after a lengthened examination before Edmund R. P. Bochard, Esq., M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, to Bosanquet. The assistant-master's prize of books, of the value of ten pounds, was awarded to Longbourne; second prizeman, Martin.

Accounts received from the salt marshes in the Charente-Inférieure (France) state that the produce of salt is greater this year than at any former period. This fact is attributed to the unusually warm weather which prevailed in the month of June last.

At Charelles, in the department of the Rhone (France), immense damage has been caused lately by the overflowing of the river Semence. The streets were covered with water to the depth of twelve feet, and all the bridges were swept away. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but all the property in the shops was destroyed.

The Rev. Thomas Bacon has been appointed chaplain of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Ryde.

The merchants, shipowners, captains of merchant-vessels, and colonists residing at Havre have presented a petition to the President of the French Republic, calling his attention to the present deplorable condition of Martinique and Guadaloupe. The petition states that the greatest anarchy now prevails in those islands, in consequence of the inconsiderate application of universal suffrage to the negro population, but just released from a state of slavery. After detailing the scenes of incendiarism, riot, and bloodshed which have taken place, the petition prays the withdrawal of the suffrage from the Negroes who thus abuse it.

A testimonial to the Duke of Richmond has been proposed by the recipients of the tardily-awarded war medals, as a suitable memorial for his Grace's energetic advocacy of their claims upon the gratitude of the country. A committee has been formed, which comprises officers of every grade, both in the army and navy; and sub-committees are forming for Scotland, Ireland, and different parts of England, with the view of enlarging the list of subscribers, and enabling every recipient of a medal to further the object in view, if so disposed. The subscriptions are strictly confined to the recipients of the medals, and are limited to £1 as the highest, and 5s. as the lowest amount for commissioned officers; while those for non-commissioned officers, privates in the army, and sailors, range as low as 1d.

The swimming-school games, which were established by the masters of Eton College, in 1843, for the purpose of awarding prizes to the most proficient, and for the election annually of the three professors of swimming, diving, and taking headers, took place at Athens, a retired spot on the Thames, about a mile above Windsor Bridge, on Friday week. The silver medal for the best swimmer in the school (the distance 300 yards) was won by Pearson, ma. The winner was elected Tachynectic Professor.

The alterations in Bicester Church have now been completed. The gallery, which crossed the chancel, and obscured the east window, has been removed, and a more commodious one erected along the south aisle, by which about ninety sittings have been added to the former accommodation.

On Sunday morning, a sermon, on behalf of the funds of King's College Hospital, was preached at the church of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A., Theological Professor, of King's College, &c., at the close of which a very liberal collection was made. It appears that the funds of the institution were deficient last year by nearly £400; and the utmost endeavours are necessary to augment the number of annual subscribers to meet the present and future requirements of the hospital.

While the sexton of Crosthwaite church, Keswick, was digging the grave for the remains of the late Gideon Dare, he discovered an ear-ring, which on examination proved to be one which belonged to the deceased's former wife, and which was as perfect as on the day it was buried, although it had lain in the grave for upwards of forty-eight years.

Three cows, the property of Mr. Lancelot Steel, of Garnett House, Westmoreland, having recently died suddenly, the animals were opened, and evidence appeared that they had died from the deleterious effects of paint. The field had been manured from a receptacle into which the paint pots, &c. of a plumber and painter had been emptied, and this is supposed to be the origin of the accident.

On Friday morning week, the foundry of Messrs. Rowan and Sons, York-street, Belfast, was discovered to be on fire, and, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the firemen, a considerable portion of the fine building was completely gutted and property amounting to between £3000 and £4000 destroyed. A large number of men will be thrown out of employment for a considerable time in consequence of this unfortunate occurrence.

The German watering-place Ems is at this time crowded with all kinds of celebrities. The Comtesse de Chambord, the Grand Duchesse Stephanie (of Baden), the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Countess of Dunmore, Lady Suffield, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., are already there; also, M. Montalembert and Jenny Lind.

J. R. Cookes, Esq., has resigned the office of Master of the Worcestershire foxhounds, which in the ensuing season will be hunted by that first-rate sportsman, Major Clowes.

At half-past eleven o'clock on Monday night, as Mr. Wade, of No. 22, Whitehart-street, Kennington, was passing through Lower Kennington-lane, he was stopped by two footpads, who knocked him down and took from his person a bag, containing fifty sovereigns, six half crowns, and eighteen shillings in other silver. Mr. Wade raised an alarm, but the fellows got clear away, what adds to theaudacity of this robbery, is that it was committed within a stone's throw of the metropolitan police station for the district.

On Monday evening Edinburgh was favoured with a large party of visitors from London and other English towns, numbering considerably above a thousand, and much difficulty and inconvenience were experienced in getting accommodation at a late hour for so large a number.

At All Saints' Church, in Newcastle, on Sunday last, while the Rev. Mr. Jones was delivering an impressive discourse, his surplice caught the candle, and was immediately in a blaze. In the confusion consequent upon the accident numerous persons rushed to the door of the church, ladies screamed and fainted, and all forgot the Rev. sufferer, until at last one gentleman, with more presence of mind than the rest, ascended the pulpit stairs, and aided Mr. Jones in extinguishing the flames, which they soon accomplished, without any injury being effected.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils connected with the Spitalfields branch of the School of Design took place on Monday, in Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street. The Right Hon. the Earl Granville presided on the occasion, supported by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, Sir Edward North Buxton, Rev. Mr. Taylor, and other gentlemen.

On the arrival of the Manchester train at Blackburn, at half-past five on Tuesday, a porter, named Roger Houghton, found in one of the carriages a small parcel lying on the seat, which he immediately took to the station-clerk: It contained £370 in gold and bank notes. About a quarter of an hour afterwards a claimant came and stated that he had left the train at Church, and, on finding his loss, made all haste to Blackburn to regain his charge, which, after proper inquiries, was handed over to him.

A woman in the neighbourhood of Lanfechell (North Wales), whilst sitting last week in her garden, fell asleep. On waking she found a large viper encircling her leg; she escaped unharmed except from fright.

A few days ago, a man of the name of Davies, of Foolow, near Eyam, in the Peak (Derbyshire), was engaged in removing some mining refuse at a mine called the Hagrake, near Eyam, when he came in contact with a long sword. The weapon being cleaned presented a very beautiful appearance, nearly the whole of the massively ornamented handle or hilt being silver, on which is the motto, surrounding a rose, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. It is conjectured that it was hidden there at the time of the Scottish rebellion, as many of the fugitives of the retreat are known to have passed through the locality.

At the Plymouth Great Western Docks, the contract work has been resumed, and several courses of stone have been laid during the past week. At the pier head some substantial masonry is erecting in place of the wall washed away in the spring of this year, and the warehouses on the eastern side of the bay are being covered with new metal roofing.

Mr. James Josiah Millard, of Cordwainers'-hall, one of the common council for the ward of Bread-street, has been appointed under-sheriff to Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the senior sheriff of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The Union Bank of London have given notice that in future they will allow 2 per cent. on the minimum balance of accounts when they are not below £500, and 1 per cent. when they are not below £200, during the preceding six months; on balances below £200 no interest will be allowed.

By the recent death of Marshal Molitor the marshals of France are now reduced to five—Marshal Soult, named under the empire, MM. Gerard, Sebastiani, Reille, and Dode de la Brunerie, nominated under Louis Phillippe. M. Marmont, who was also named by the Emperor, no longer figures in the list since 1830.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas H. Crittenden, as Consul at Liverpool, and of Mr. Alfred Mitchell, as Consul at Cork, for the United States of America.

An Order in Council published in Tuesday night's *Gazette* fixes the salaries of clerks of county courts (who are not to be paid by fees after the 1st October) at £300 per annum, unless it can be shown by any of them that their average amount of fees had exceeded that sum, in which case the amount of the salary is to be fixed in accordance with such average.

The Jews abstain from trading during 66 days of the year, as follows:—viz. 52 Saturdays; 2 days, new year; 4 days, Passover; 1 day, Black Fast; 2 days, Pentecost; 4 days, Tabernacle; 1 day, White Fast.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Varro.*"—*You have copied the position incorrectly. Place the men carefully thus:—White: K at Q Kt sq, R at Q 6th, B at K R 4th, Kt at K B 4th. Black: K at Q 8th, B at Q 7th, Ps at K R 4th, K 6th, and Q 2d; and show how White can mate in three moves.*

"*X. Y. Z.*" "*Omega,*" *and others.—The solution of the Rev. H. Bolton's fine Problem, which we gave in our Notices to Correspondents the week before last, is as follows:—*

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K takes Q, or *
2. Q Kt takes Q P	Anything
3. P to K Kt 4th—Mate	

* 1.	K to his 2d
2. Q takes Q P (ch)	K to B 3d
3. Q mates.	

"*Tyro.*"—*The* Berliner Schachzeitung *can be subscribed for through Williams and Norgate, who will also obtain you the new Parisian Chess-Magazine,* "*La Régence.*"

"*R. A.*"—1. *La Bourdonnais at his death was about forty-two years of age; M'Donnell, thirty-six.* 2. *There is no difficulty in obtaining a copy of Twiss's* "*Chess Miscellanies.*" 3. *The celebrated* "*Anonymous Modonese*" *was Ercole del Rio; see his work,* "*Osservazioni pratiche sopra il Giuoco degli Scacchi,*" *Milan, 1750.* 4. *Petroff's* "*Theory and Practice of Chess*" *is in the Russian language. We know of no translation.*

"*R. S. J.*"—*M. St. Amant's* Palamède *commenced in* 1842. *We do not know the publishing price to non-subscribers; but a correspondent, signing himself* "*Danican,*" *offers a complete set, in seven volumes, perfectly new, in boards, for* £4. *We should recommend you to address a line to him, office of the* Chess-Player's Chronicle.

"*Chess.*"—1. *A player can Castle after having been checked, if he has not moved either Castle or King.* 2. *As long as the game has been played in this country.*

"*C. E. R.*"—1. *We, like you, are looking anxiously forward for the commencement of the long-promised little Interval Messrs. Harrwitz and Horwitz.* 2. *Always very acceptable. Thanks!! Lady's head.*

"*H. R.*" *Islington.*—1. *Should send a correct diagram of the position.* 2. *Our solution of Problem No.* 287 *is perfectly correct.*

"*Chess.*" *See the Quarterly Review of Jan.* 1849.

"*President.*"—*The* "*Chess-Player's Chronicle*" *has been published three months. Apply to any bookseller.*

"*C. M.*," *Bolton.*—1. *Apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Chess-club for the rules and bye-laws.* 2. *The establishment of annual prizes to be awarded to the best and second best players is an excellent notion; and, properly carried out, we are sure, would be attended with beneficial results.*

"*Finis.*"—*You cannot have a more instructive and pleasing collection of end-games than Mr. Kling's* "*Chess Euclid*" *Study them for a month, and you will be astonished at the improvement in your style of play.*

Solutions by "*F. R. S.,*" "*Bellary,*" "*M. O*," "*W. G.,*" "*F. W. T.,*" *Oxford,* "*F. G. R.,*" *Norwich,* "*A Constant Reader,*" "*Juvenis,*" "*Clericus,*" "*M. D*," "*D. D.,*" "*S. P. Q. R.,*" "*Otho,*" "*M. E. R.,*" "*W. M.,*" "*Gemini,*" *are right. Those by* "*W. H.,*" *Chester,* "*S. S.,*" *Bridport;* "*A. C. D.,*" *Belfast;* "*D. C. L.,*" *are wrong.*

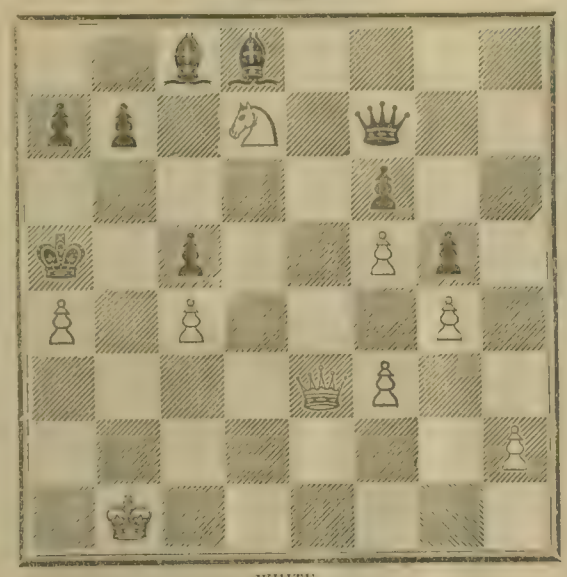
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 288.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 6th	Q takes Q (his best move)	3. Kt to R 6th (ch)	K to R sq
2. K takes Q (discovering check)	K to Kt sq	4. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
		5. R to K R 8th (ch)	B takes R
		6. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 289.

By Mr. R. A. Brown.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Staunton gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to M. Le Comte Vitzhum

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the Board.)

BLACK (Comte V.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Comte V.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		17. Kt to K 4th	B to Q Kt 2d
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	18. Q to K B 3d (*b*)	Q to her Kt 3d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 4th	19. Q R to K sq	P to Q B 4th
4. K B to Q 3d	P takes P	20. Q to K Kt 4th	Q R to Q B sq (*c*)
5. Kt takes P	Q Kt to B 3d (*a*)	21. P to Q B 4th	Q takes Q Kt P
6. Kt takes Kt	Q Kt P takes Kt	22. Q R to K 2d	Q to her 5th
7. Castles	P to K Kt 3d	23. K R to B 3d	Q to Q R 8th (ch)
8. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Kt 2d	24. K to Kt 2d	Kt to Q 5th
9. Q B to Q 2d	K Kt to K 2d	25. B to Q B 3d	Q takes B
10. P to K B 4th	Castles	26. Kt takes Q	B takes R (ch)
11. K to R sq	P to Q R 4th	27. Q takes B	Kt takes Q
12. P to K 5th	Q B to Kt 2d	28. K takes Kt	P to Q 3d (*d*)
13 Kt to K 4th	Kt to K B 4th	29. K to Kt 4th	Q R to Q sq
14. Kt to Q B 5th	B to Q B sq	30. B to Q B 2d	P takes P
15. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K R 3d	31. P takes P	R to Q 5th (ch)
16. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to K B 4th	32. R to K 4th	B takes K P
		And Black resigns.	

(*a*) Wrong—Most times and position, rather than material, it is generally to the advantage of the giver to effect exchanges early in the game.
(*b*) This is not well played. He had better have returned the Kt again to Q B 5th, compelling White to change his tactics.
(*c*) Threatening to win a piece by advancing the Pawn to Q B 5th.
(*d*) This is destruction to Black's game. He cannot take the Pawn without losing his Kt, and is compelled, therefore, to permit his opponent to gain the centre Pawn for nothing.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 467.—By an Amateur, of York.

White: K at K B 3d, Q at Q R 8th, Kt at K R 3d, P at Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at K B 4th; Ps at K R 5th, K B 3d, K 3d, and Q Kt 2d.
White having to play, can mate in four moves.

No. 468.—By the same.

White: K at his R sq, R at Q B 5th, R at Q R 7th, B at Q Kt 4th, Kt at K 6th, P at K 4th.
Black: K at Q Kt 3d, B at Q B 5th.
White playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 469.—By M. Grosdemange, of Paris.

White: K at his sq, Q at her R 3d, B at Q R 8th, Kt at Q B 6th.
Black: K at his 5th, Q at K's sq, Kt at K Kt 6th.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

A convict named John Wood, *alias* Forbes, 31 years of age, escaped on Tuesday, from Woolwich Dockyard. The whole of his clothing, with the exception of his stockings, was found concealed on the top of some timber in one of the sheds, which renders it evident that he must have had accomplices to aid him in his escape. He is a native of Derby, a bootmaker, and was under sentence of transportation for 10 years for burglary.

A Vessel found in the Bristol Channel, with the Crew all Dead.—A few days ago, a vessel was discovered in the Bristol Channel, near Cardiff, and, when boarded, the crew, consisting of four men, were discovered to be dead. The vessel turned out to be the *Voyageur*, of Kernie, Captain Lemeur, bound from Bordeaux to Roscoff and Morlaix, with a cargo of wine and brandy. Beyond these particulars, there exists not a single clue either as to how the vessel got into the Bristol Channel, nor as to the cause of death. One conjecture is, that they were poisoned by eating fish; while another opinion has been thrown out, that they may have been suffocated by the vapour from a wood or charcoal fire.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual congress of the British Archæological Association commenced its sittings, in Chester, on Monday last. The chief objects of the society are to promote a personal intercourse between antiquaries and historical inquirers who reside in different parts of the country and abroad, and to afford a week's amusement and instruction by the reading and discussing of papers on antiquarian and historical subjects, and in visiting and examining together the antiquities of the locality, with a view of illustrating and preserving the ancient monuments, arts, manners, customs, and remains of past times.

The opening meeting took place at the Royal Hotel, on Monday evening, and was attended by the Bishop, Dean, Chancellor, Canon Residentiary, and other clergy; by many of the principal families of Chester, Cheshire, and the principality.

At eight o'clock, Lord Albert Conyngham, the President, was introduced by the Bishop of Chester, who, in the course of a short address, stated that the ancient city of Chester contained many remarkable remains of the middle ages calculated to give new light, and impart new interest, to what was scarcely understood.

The noble President then proceeded to deliver an address, dwelling at some length upon the interest which attached to the study of archæology, and pointing out the various antiquities connected with the city of Chester.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with the reading of several interesting papers.

On Tuesday, the members of the congress assembled at ten o'clock in the Crown Court of the County Hall, where the chair was taken by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, supported on his right by the Right Hon. Lord de Tabley, and on his left by the Worshipful the Mayor of Chester. Lord Albert Conyngham had been obliged to leave Chester early that morning, on account of the illness of his uncle (W. J. Denison, Esq., M.P. for West Surrey).

Mr. W. Black, Assistant Keeper of her Majesty's Records, delivered an elaborate and able lecture on the public records of the Palatinate of Chester.

Sir W. Betham, F.S.A., Ulster King at Arms, then read an interesting paper on palatinate jurisdictions and liberties in Ireland.

After these lectures, the members of the congress devoted some time to a personal examination of the antiquities of Chester.

In the evening, lectures, illustrative of Chester Cathedral, were delivered by Mr. Ashpitel, F.S.A., and Mr. Baily, F.S.A.; Mr. Smith, F.S.A., on the Roman Remains of Chester; and by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, on the present state and original design of the Roman Wall which extends from the Tyne to the Solway.

On Wednesday morning Mr. A. Ashpitel and Mr. C. Baily illustrated their lectures during a promenade round the Cathedral.

At noon the association left Chester for Conway by a special train, calling on the way to inspect Flint Castle and Basingwerk Abbey.

On Thursday morning the association left Chester for Liverpool, where they met a most gratifying reception from the authorities, who gave them a *soirée* in the Town-hall.

Similar excursions were made on Friday, in the neighbourhood of Chester, and the proceedings terminated this (Saturday) morning by a public breakfast.

"ELECTION SATURDAY" AT ETON COLLEGE.

The annual festival of "Election" was celebrated at Eton on Saturday, the interesting proceedings commencing at two o'clock, immediately upon the arrival of the Rev. H. G. Hand, the Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and the two Posers the Rev. R. A. F. Barrett and the Rev. F. W. Witts, of the same college, who were received by the college authorities and a numerous party of nobility and gentry from the neighbourhood and distant parts of the kingdom, most of whom were "Old Etonians." The "cloister speech," in Latin (referring to the events of the past year in connexion with the college), having been delivered by Bradshaw, the Senior King's scholar, and the future captain of the school, the numerous party retired to the lodge, where a splendid entertainment was given by the Provost of Eton to his distinguished visitors, including Lord Litteiton, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Lane Fox, Esq., Captain Keppel, Lord Powis, the Hon. Dawson Damer, &c.

In the evening, shortly after six o'clock, "absence" having been called by the head-master, the whole school proceeded to the Brocas, on the banks of the Thames, to celebrate the "Election Regatta." Many hundreds of persons, in carriages and on foot, were assembled in the Brocas. The banks on either side of the river were also crowded with spectators to witness the starting of the boats for Old Surley, about two miles from Windsor. Shortly before seven o'clock, the boats, gaily decorated with flags, having been manned by their respective crews, the captains and cockswains attired in full naval uniform, and the crews in fancy costume, the whole were got under weigh, and proceeded to Surley, preceded by the band, in two large shallops, of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, in garrison at Windsor.

Upon their arrival at Surley Hall, the crews and their friends partook of a cold collation, which was elegantly laid out in a spacious marquée on the Buckinghamshire side of the river. After drinking bumpers of champagne and claret to the health and long life of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family, the crews again embarked for Windsor, where they arrived shortly before nine o'clock. A display of fireworks then took place from the eyot, in the centre of the Thames; the military band, and the drums and fifes stationed below the bridge, performing during the pyrotechnic exhibition.

On Monday the usual "Election" speeches were delivered by the students, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished circle; and at three o'clock the Election Banquet, to which upwards of 60 guests were invited, took place in the College Hall.

The greater number of the pupils left, on vacation, in the evening.

Boston Election.—The nomination of the candidates for the representation of this borough, vacant by the retirement of its late member, the Lord Mayor of London, took place on Wednesday. Mr. Freshfield, the Conservative candidate, having resigned, there remained but two candidates—viz. Captain Pelham, who was proposed by Mr. W. Garratt, banker, of Boston, and seconded by Alderman Rawson; and Mr. D. W. Wire, who was proposed by Mr. G. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Slater. The show of hands being in favour of the latter gentleman, a poll was demanded for Captain Pelham. The poll commenced on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, and at its close, at four o'clock, P.M., the numbers were—Pelham, 426; Wire, 329: Majority, 97. Captain Pelham was accordingly declared duly elected.

Yorkshire Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Leeds, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The show of implements and stock was a great improvement on that of former years.

The Crops.—Nothing can be more indicative of an abundant harvest than the very promising and healthy appearance of the wheat and other crops throughout the country. Great apprehension was at one time entertained that the heavy storms, so prevalent during the last fortnight, would have beaten down the heavy land crops. Happily that fear has proved groundless, the crops being, in many instances, improved, the rain having caused the grain to swell and increase in bulk. Barley, oats, peas, and beans are, in many instances, looking admirably well; in short, there never was a more favourable prospect of a plentiful harvest than at present.

Extensive Land-slip on the South Yorkshire Railway.—On Monday evening, an enormous quantity of earth and stone, upwards of 3000 tons weight, gave way in the north side of the cutting of the South Yorkshire Railway, about half a mile above Warmsworth Church. Fortunately, none of the men were at work at the time; therefore the accident was not attended by any loss of life. The piece which has given way is about 30 yards in length and 10 in breadth, and extends from the top to the bottom of the cutting. The slip is said to have been partly caused by the side of the gullet having been made too perpendicular, and partly occasioned by the late heavy rains—the water having percolated to a considerable depth, and loosened the stratum of clay on which the main weight of the stone rested. Besides the piece which has already given way, another large portion is also in a very critical situation, a large fissure having opened on the top of the cutting for nearly 50 yards further.

Daring Instance of Presence of Mind.—As the supervisor of inland revenue at Aberystwith, Mr. J. Miller, his nephew, and two professional gentlemen, geologists, were last week examining some strata of rock in the cliffs between Aberystwith and Llanrhystid, they proceeded along a narrow ledge of projecting stone on the face of the cliff, about 120 feet above the level of the sea, which providentially happened to be at full flow. In passing round a projecting angle, "which for ages has frowned on all below," the professors and the revenue officer had rounded the point, and the young man was in the act of doing so, when the rock suddenly breaking from under his feet, he was whirled round with his face towards the sea, and as he descended he seized with one hand the ledge beneath his uncle's feet, whilst he extended the other hand to him, and it was firmly clasped by the revenue officer, who held him suspended for full five minutes, during which time he with great difficulty maintained his position, there not being more than six inches to stand upon. At length a breathless pause ensued, whilst Mr. Miller gazed on a rugged projection of rock about 90 feet below them, and on which he concluded the unfortunate youth was inevitably doomed to be dashed. But the uncle at length said, with all the calmness imaginable, "Tom, there is but one way for it; I'll save you, or we will both perish together," and with a firm voice he commanded the young man to loose his hold of the rock, which was mechanically obeyed, with a faint reply, "Yes, uncle." At this awful moment Mr. Miller horizontally sprang into the air, carrying the young man with him; and such was the force with which he leaped that the check caused them to perform several summersets over each other as they descended linked together. With the rapidity of a flash of lightning they disappeared beneath the foaming billows, having cleared the craggy ledge, which projected more than six feet from the perpendicular of the point over which the youth was suspended. To the delight of their companions, who were momentarily horror-struck, they rose about 20 yards apart, buffetting the swells of the flowing and returning waves; at length they struck out for a rock that lay about 70 yards in the sea, on which they were shortly seated, and from which they gave three hearty cheers. Their companions attempted to procure their rescue by obtaining a boat; but, owing to the breach in the ledge, found it impossible, and had to proceed onwards for more than three hours before they were able to extricate themselves. To their delight, the geologists then found that their dauntless companions had once more committed themselves to the deep, and swum to an accessible part of the cliff, and returned to Llanrhystid, where, with the exception of the loss of hats, the officer's boots (which had been taken off on first starting on the ledge), and a few slight cuts and bruises, they appeared not a whit the worse for their perilous adventure.



INTERIOR OF THE BYZANTINE CHURCH, AT WILTON, NEAR SALISBURY.



THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
AT SALISBURY.

We briefly noticed this meeting in our Journal of last week.

On Friday morning a meeting of the historical section was held at the Council-room, at which papers were read by distinguished members; after which, on the invitation of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the President, the members and visitors proceeded on an excursion to Wilton House, the ancient seat of the Pembrokes.

Shortly after three o'clock, a very numerous and gay party had assembled in the cloisters, amongst whom we recognised the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, and a distinguished party of visitors; Lord Bruce; the Marquis of Northampton; the Dean of Hereford; Dr. Ingram, the President of Trinity College, Oxford; Dr. Buckland, &c.

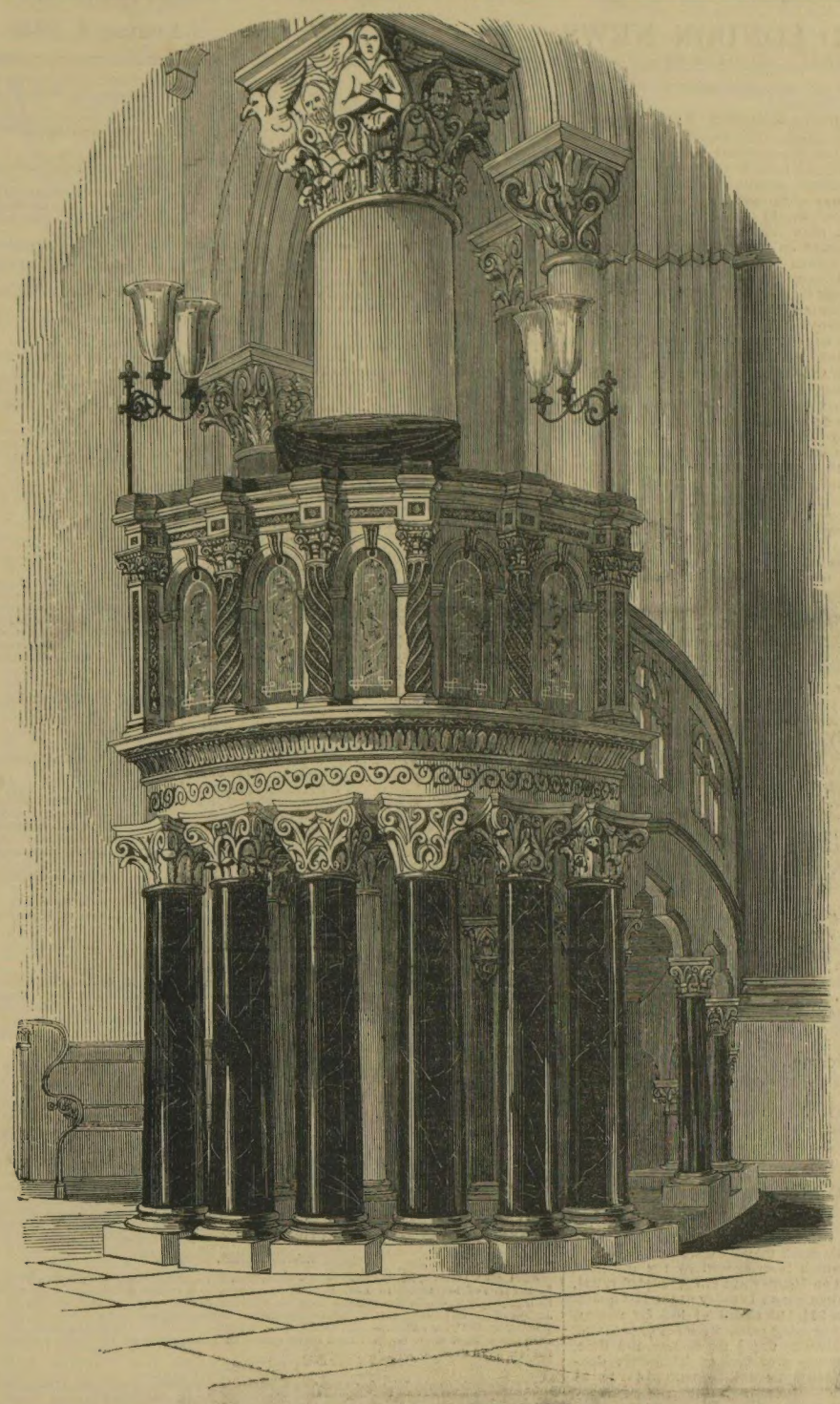
Mr. Charles Newton then began a valuable and interesting lecture on the various marbles, busts, bas-reliefs, and antiquities of that celebrated collection.

At the close of the lecture, the library was thrown open to the company, and a splendid collation was served to about two hundred guests. A further portion were accommodated in the dining-room, where the health of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert was proposed by the Rev. R. M. Chatfield, and drunk with enthusiasm. The party then dispersed to view the noble grounds and park; after which a visit was paid to the Byzantine church lately built at Wilton, which we have Illustrated.

This beautiful Church, erected for the Honourable Sidney Herbert, M.P., in 1843, is the finest example of church architecture in the Romanesque or Lombardic style in England; and to the architects of it, Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, the utmost praise is due for so exquisite a specimen of art.

In its exterior form this church differs from the usual character of English ecclesiastical edifices, in that, instead of a spire attached to and rising from the building, the campanile rises loftily from the ground, and is connected with the Church by a cloister consisting of two double rows of enriched columns. The great west doorway is of the most ornate character, and its deeply receding and richly sculptured archway gives great effect to the front; and additional variety is obtained by the tints of the stone employed in two columns which stand in advance of the wall, differing from the other parts of the work, and the columns rest on the backs of two couchant lions of red sandstone, which are bedded on plinths





THE PULPIT IN THE BYZANTINE CHURCH, AT WILTON.

of polished black marble. There is a fine wheel window over this sumptuous doorway.

The interior of the Church is alike remarkable for its beautiful proportions and enriched character, and to illustrate it fully would require very many engravings. From our large view of the interior, the general appearance of the Church may be inferred, and our readers must picture to themselves the various portions in all their glory of colour and decoration, as we are now about to describe them.

The roof is open timber-work, and is made of fir, stained to imitate oak; and the seats are open, of oak, and have carved elbows. The capitals of the large columns display great taste and variety of design, all differing from each other, and of two of them we give slight ideas under our large view. These capitals were, we believe, nearly all sculptured by local workmen. The font is of ancient Italian workmanship, the basin being of chocolate-coloured marble, the shaft of black marble inlaid with white, and black panels. The separation of the chancel from the nave is marked by four steps and three large arches, the full height and nearly the whole width of the nave and aisle respectively, supported on columns of black and gold marble, each in one block, with white marble bases and alabaster capitals.

The pulpit, placed on the northern side, near the chancel arch, is of the most superb description, being profusely decorated with elaborate mosaic-work, chiefly ancient; the black marble columns to support the pulpit have capitals and bases of white alabaster; the small twisted columns round the pulpit are of ancient mosaic. The friezes and other sculptural enrichments are of modern workmanship, and exquisitely designed. This pulpit forms the subject of one of our Illustrations. The brass eagle is of ancient workmanship; the stand is modern. The reading-desk is composed of pieces of old carving, probably of Spanish workmanship.

The chancel is most gorgeously decorated, the vaulted roof being painted blue, and studded with gold stars, the ribs being embellished with running patterns, in colours. The apses are entirely covered with polychromic enrichments. The reredos of the altar has an arcade of semicircular arches, supported by twisted columns of red marble, with capitals and bases of alabaster. Above the arcade is a series of single-light windows, filled with the richest stained glass. The roof of the central apse has the sacred monogram within a circle on a field of the most gorgeous colours and gilding. There is a series of pierced arcades above the arches of the nave, producing the effect of a triforium; and above them is a range of clerestory windows. Most of the windows are filled with stained glass, partly ancient and partly modern, arranged and fitted in by Messrs. Ward and Nixon.

The organ is in the north aisle of the chancel; it formerly stood in Wilton House, and was presented to the Church by the Countess of Pembroke; it has, however, been much enlarged and renovated by Messrs. Bevington. There is a screen at the west end, separating the porches and gallery stairs from the Church, and forming a support to the gallery front, which is extremely enriched, the whole surface being carved in stone; and on the wall, between the columns, the charitable bequests to the parish are written in illuminated characters. Along the gallery front a text from Scripture is sculptured in pierced work, so as to form an enriched parapet to the gallery.

There are texts of Scripture painted over the chancel arches, the apse arches, and the vestry door. The door-case leading into the cloister is enriched by the introduction of two twisted columns of black marble, and four pilasters, with ancient mosaic panels inserted; and above this door, and forming a picturesque mass with it, is a monument of Elizabethan date, which was removed from the old church. Red marble columns support the arch of this monument, and thus carry colour with artistic effect upon the wall. The Church is paved with a tesselated pavement, by Singer, of Vauxhall; and the central apse is paved with a mosaic pavement: the three steps and their pedestals are of marble. The twisted mosaic columns which support the lamps in the chancel are of the same date and material as those in the pulpit and other parts of the chancel, they having originally formed part of a shrine in a church at Rome. They belonged to Horace Walpole, and were bought at the sale at Strawberry Hill.

In conclusion, we repeat, that this exquisite Church reflects the highest credit on its architects, and is an unique specimen of the decorative glories of the Romanesque style of architecture.

The officers and corps of Yeomen of the Guard assembled on Tuesday in the garden front of St. James's Palace, in full uniform, under arms, and were inspected by the Marquis of Donegall, G.C.H., Captain of the corps.

THE LATE JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY, ESQ.

Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, aged 63 years and 10 months, born in 1785, died, at his residence in Rampart-row, Bombay, on Saturday, the 12th May, 1849, after an illness of about a month.

He was a Parsee banker, merchant, agent, and broker, and had been in business upwards of forty years, during which period he was banker and broker to many European mercantile houses. His transactions at one time were extensive, and his name is well known in all the commercial towns of England, Scotland, France Germany, Austria, Egypt, India, China, Mauritius, &c. A few years ago he retired from the firm of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons, and Co., but left his name by associating his sons, who have since carried on the business, under the advice and experience of their father. Although Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy was no longer a partner, he nevertheless attended daily at the counting-house, and superintended the management. The firm ranks among the first Parsee commercial houses in India.



THE LATE JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY, ESQ., OF BOMBAY.

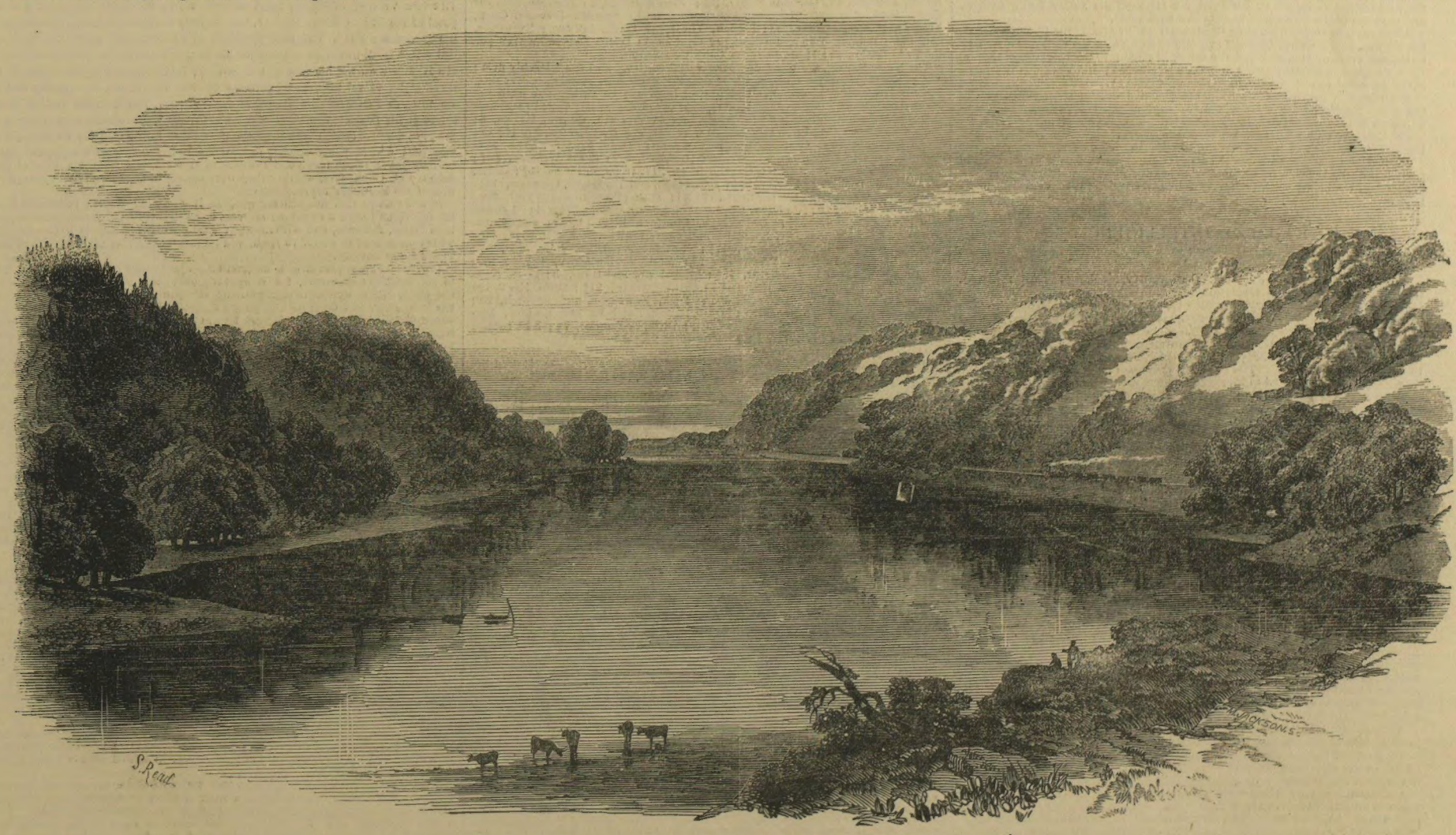
Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy was one of the most active among the native capitalists in the establishment of the three banks in Bombay; and he served his time as director respectively in the Oriental and Commercial Banks. To him and to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy the inhabitants of Western India are indebted for the introduction of steam navigation for commercial and passenger traffic—the steamer *Sir James Rivett Carnac*, the first, and by far the best-paying, of the Bombay steamers, having been built by them. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, the manager of this company, so judiciously conducted the business, that in the course of six years he divided profits amounting to nearly the outlay.

He shared, indeed, in every enterprise which promised to promote public advantage, however little his personal interests might be concerned. Among the commercial joint-stock companies, he was a large shareholder in the following:—The Railway Companies, Cotton Screw Companies, Steam Navigation Company, Colaba Land and Cotton Companies, most of the Bombay Marine and Life Insurance Companies, the Bengal India General Steam Navigation Company, several Calcutta Insurance Companies, &c. His capital was likewise engaged in advances on coffee, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other plantation estates on the Malabar coast and Ceylon, and also in the island of Bencoolen.

Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy was for nearly twenty years a member of the Parsee Punchayet. This position frequently imposed important duties on him for the general benefit of the Parsee community. He was also constantly called upon to arbitrate and settle matters in dispute between members of his caste, frequently on subjects of family quarrels. His straightforward judgment invariably gained him the esteem and respect of all those who had to submit to his decisions; indeed, he made use of his high position to heal dissensions, soothe animosity, and put an end to misunderstanding and strife.

In matters of charity his purse was always open to the poor of his community. His name is likewise to be found in almost all the lists of public subscriptions and private charities, both European and native. He responded to every call in support of native education, and subscribed largely to the several public and private institutions. At the time of his death, forty-two schools, in various parts of the Bombay Presidency, were wholly supported by his bounty.

A temple, costing 50,000 rupees, or £5000, was, a few years ago, built entirely



HURNET VALLEY RAILWAY, AND THE RUDYARD RESERVOIR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

at his expense; and wherever in the island of Bombay a well could be dug to supply water to the poor, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy assisted in the means for the same.

He has left a widow, four sons, three daughters, twenty-one grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren, to whom he has bequeathed a large amount of wealth.

Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy died at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th of May last, surrounded by the members of his family. The news of his death spread with astonishing rapidity, and in measure it gained ground, the Parsees were seen in numbers hastening towards the deceased's house. By five o'clock the crowd was so great, that not only the vast apartments were filled, but benches had to be placed in the street along and opposite the house, for the accommodation of the visitors. The Parsee andâroos (or priests) gathered in great numbers, and prayers were said all night.

On Sunday morning, at half-past six o'clock, the funeral took place. It is estimated that upwards of 4000 persons were present at the residence, and at the Temple of Silence. The procession was immense—the followers walking two by two, according to the custom of their nation. The remains having been deposited in the Temple of Silence, according to the rites of the Parsee religion, the sons present caused about £200 to be distributed in small sums to the poor. During the whole day prayers were continued, and on Sunday evening another large concourse of friends and acquaintances assembled in the deceased's house, when about 2000 pieces of mulls and lappets were distributed to the poor of their caste.

On the third day (Monday), usually the grand ceremonial day, at half-past one, the friends and acquaintances commenced assembling, and by the appointed hour, three o'clock, the house and street were crowded, upwards of 3000 Parsees being present. The sacred fire having been brought from the temple, the religious service was performed. After the ceremony, the Secretary to the Parsee Punchayet announced to the persons present that, by his will, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy left a sum of 2,01,300 rupees (or £20,130), to be invested in Government securities in the names of eight trustees, four of whom being his sons, the interest of which amount is to be annually or half-yearly divided in charities for the relief of the suffering of his caste; Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, the eldest son present, likewise announcing that the family have raised a small subscription of 12,850 rupees or (£1285), which they purpose adding to the above-named charitable fund.

At four o'clock the religious part of the ceremonies being terminated, visitors of other religions were received. The male portion of the family took their seats near the entrance door, where they received several of the principal European merchants. The Hindoo, Mussulman, and other casts of native merchants, also attended in great numbers, to offer their visits of condolence. The reception lasted till seven o'clock, when prayers were resumed, which terminated by nine.

The following day, the usual custom of feeding the poorer Parsees was gone through. More than two thousand five hundred persons attended at their public place, and partook of the repast.

On the fifth day, the counting-house of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons, and Co., was again opened, and business resumed.

There was likewise a charitable distribution in the towns of Surat, Bronah, &c., where Parsees reside.

THE CHURNET VALLEY LINE OF THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

THE communication between Manchester and Derby is now made complete, by the opening of the Churnet Valley line, from North Rode (Macclesfield) to Uttoxeter, with what is termed the Willington Deviation, between Burton and Derby. We understand it is intended to convey passengers the whole journey without change of carriages. The distance is about sixty miles.

Nothing can exceed the natural beauty of the country almost the entire distance. On leaving North Rode, Cloud Hill is in full view, and the line enters the valley of the Dane, which it crosses by some lofty embankments. The same valley is intersected by the Macclesfield Canal, as it winds its sinuous way amongst the hills on a series of embankments almost equally elevated; and about a mile further still to the west it is likewise crossed by the magnificent Dane Viaduct, on the North Staffordshire main line, a view of which was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 30. We question if three such gigantic and costly works as these two lines of railway and the canal are to be found in such close neighbourhood in any other part of the kingdom. The three can be seen at once by the traveller along either, or from the Leek and Macclesfield old mail road.

The Rudyard Reservoir, which is the subject of our present Illustration, occupies what would seem almost a natural basin amongst the hills between Rushton and Leek—the dam-head being comparatively insignificant in extent, though the reservoir is about two miles long, and 300 or 400 yards wide. There is nothing artificial in its appearance, which is that of a very charming lake. The depth averages twenty to thirty feet. It is one of several reservoirs constructed for storing water for the service of the Trent and Mersey Canal (now the property of the North Staffordshire Company), and is filled by a feeder of four miles in length, from near the head of the river Dane, which pours down torrents of water after every heavy shower. The line skirts the edge of the reservoir its entire length, as shown in our Sketch, which was taken near the dam-head.

The town of Leek is approached through a tunnel, five hundred yards long. There are likewise tunnels at Cheddleton and Oakamoor of nearly equal length; and a shorter one between Leek and Cheddleton. With the exception of that at Oakamoor, they are cut through the red sandstone rock, and arched with brick. That at Oakamoor goes through the clay and coal strata.

It is below Leek that the line first enters the valley from which its name is derived. A succession of beauties meets the eye of the traveller as he proceeds, nature having scattered her charms of hill and dale, wood and water, sterile rock and flowery mead, in the richest profusion; and without marring the effect of natural advantages, the hand of art has added many additional objects of interest. This is especially the case in the vicinity of Alton Towers, the princely demesne of the Earl of Shrewsbury, where a new structure, in the style of the Rhenish castles, perched on a rocky eminence to the right of the river and the Railway, exhibits the taste and munificence of the noble owner. Alton Towers, where the Earl resides, is barely visible from the railway, the valley being narrow, and the sides of the hills steep, and clothed with wood.

We ought to mention that, from Cheddleton to Froghall, the Chaldon Canal, the railway, and the river Churnet run side by side down the valley, the railway sometimes crossing one, and then the other, in pursuit of the most direct course. From Froghall to Uttoxeter the navigation is stopped; and what was the channel of the canal now serves the purposes of the railway.

Abundance of excellent stone has been quarried during the construction of the line. Nearly all the bridges and the stations are consequently handsome buildings of stone—the latter being principally in the Tudor style.

The Churnet Valley Line forms part of the contract of Messrs. Tredwell; and the style and solidity of the works does the firm infinite credit.

An excellent traffic is expected to pass over the line, especially as it offers to tourists not only the sight of its own varied beauties, but easy access to that most interesting, but hitherto comparatively unknown district, the Staffordshire Moorlands.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

EAST LANCASHIRE.—July 30: Half-yearly Meeting: Bury: Mr. J. Grundy in the chair.—The report stated increase in traffic receipts, from an average of £37 to £40 per mile per week for the past half-year. The disposable balance of £36,785 is to be carried to the reserve fund after payment of 5 per cent. on the Quarter Shares, and 6 per cent. on the Preference Quarter Shares. The rates press on the company. The maintenance of the permanent way is let. The line is nearly completed, and enlarged station accommodation has been effected at Preston. The report was adopted; and a committee of five shareholders was appointed to elect auditors and define their functions.

NORTH WALES.—July 31: Special Meeting: Guildhall Coffee-house: Mr. W. Chadwick in the chair.—After reading the report, it was determined to wind up affairs, by distributing 32s. per share to each registered shareholder; to lodge each dissentient's amount of assets in the Bank; and to reserve the balance of £1459 in the hands of the directors against any further claims.

GREENWICH.—July 31: Half-yearly Meeting: Mr. W. Shadbolt in the chair.—A dividend of 3s. 9d. per share on the unprivileged shares, free of income-tax, was declared for the half-year.

CEYLON.—July 31: General Meeting: Copthall-buildings: Mr. W. Tindal in the chair.—In consequence of communications from the colonial authorities, it was resolved, on the advice of the board, to suspend all further operations for the present.

CAMERON'S STEAM COAL AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR.—July 31: Half-yearly Meeting: Moorgate-street: Mr. Wenthrop in the chair.—Negotiations for a loan to liquidate the remaining engagements are begun. It is proposed to work the coal property. The balance-sheet showed a sum of £37,772 still due to the vendor of the concern. The report is to be circulated, but terms are to be obtained before any further expenditure is incurred.

ST. HELEN'S CANAL AND RAILWAY.—July 31: Annual Meeting: Liverpool: Mr. G. Greenall, M.P., in the chair.—The report stated there was still an increase in the receipts. It satisfactorily noticed the progress of the works. A further call is to be made on the Six per Cent. shares. A dividend of £3 per cent. on the old shares, £1 10s. on the half-shares, and £3 on the Preference Shares, in addition to the guaranteed dividend of five per cent. secured to these last. The report was adopted.

NAMUR AND LIEGE.—July 30: General meeting: London: Mr. A. Spottiswoode in the chair.—Of the £500,000 loan by debentures, of 1000f. (£40) each, £207,977 had been raised in Belgium, and £30,268 in London. Some 23,405 shares have been forfeited. The traffic results from the opening of part of the Mons and Manage, a junction line with this company, and of other lines in connexion, are very satisfactory. The works of the line are far advanced. There is a balance of £119,563 in hand. The report was adopted, and the chairman was reprimanded for the part he took in certain pecuniary negotiations.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—July 30: Half-yearly meeting: Stoke-upon-Trent: Mr. J. L. Ricardo in the chair.—The report declared the advantages of the union of the Railway and the Canal, whose receipts had increased. A dividend of three shillings per share was declared. The contract for working the line is satisfactory. A sum of £7000 is to be laid aside as a depreciation fund. The expenditure for constructing the line had come within the estimate by £114,000. The report was adopted, and the recommendation to reduce the number of directors is to be considered by the board.

READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE.—August 2: Half-yearly Meeting: Mr. Alderman Salomons in the chair.—The report was presented, which stated that the works of the entire line the company was empowered to construct, from Reading to Ash (20 miles), and from Shalford to Redhill (19½ miles), were completed, and ready for opening. A certain portion of the main line, from Shalford to Ash, 6½ miles long, was under construction by the South-Western Company, and was to be completed within the month, thereby completing the line. The two extreme parts, from Reading to Farnborough, and from Dorking to Redhill Station, were opened on the 4th of July last. The directors deprecate the extension of the Epsom line to Leatherhead (by the Brighton and Portsmouth Companies), as tending to divert the traffic of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, and express their conviction that neither Parliament nor the Courts of Law will sanction such a proceeding. The report was adopted, and the directors authorised to borrow £50,000 on debenture, to fulfil the engagements of the company. So soon as the line is opened, the proprietors will receive the guaranteed dividend from the South-Eastern Company.

NEWRY AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY.—August 2nd: Half-yearly Meeting: Lord Newry in the chair.—A report was presented, which stated that, until the line was opened to Portadown, that portion of it between Newry and Gorah must remain unproductive; but the directors felt assured that, as soon as that portion of the line was completed, they would be enabled to make arrangements for so disposing of the property as to admit of a considerable return being made to the proprietors. It also stated that three of the directors (who were also connected with the Newry and Rosstrevor line) had retired, as it was supposed the interests of the two companies might possibly clash. The report was adopted, a number of shares forfeited, a new direction constituted, and a series of resolutions passed for the purpose of preventing any further expenditure on the line, which, it was explained, must eventually be purchased either by the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rosstrevor, or the Dublin and Belfast Junction Company, when it is calculated that a return of from £3 15s. to £4 per share may be made to the proprietors for the £7 per share paid. A vote of thanks was given to the late directors for their services.

MONKLANDS.—July 25: General Meeting: Glasgow. Mr. A. S. Finlay in the chair.—The dividend declared by the report was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The capital account is to be shortly closed, and the directors are in every way reducing their liabilities. The goods traffic has been lessened by the depressed state of the coal and mineral trade, but the passenger traffic is 25 per cent. over that of the previous half-year. The receipts by revenue are £20,137; expenditure, £11,353; balance, £8783. The report was adopted.

EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN.—July 25: Special Meeting: Edinburgh: Mr. J. Balfour in the chair.—Sanction was given for raising £550,000, by the creation of 110,000 new shares of £5 each, at a guaranteed dividend of 5½ per cent. per annum for five years, and 5 per cent. in perpetuity. Two shares were to be allotted to every holder of a £25 share.

At last half-yearly meeting of the BRIGHTON the recommendation for the erection of labourers' cottages at Brighton was postponed, and the amendment against the arrangements for working the Leatherhead extension was negatived, not the proposition itself, which was carried. The directors were also authorized to raise £186,901 by loan.

Orders for winding up have been granted, in the Equity Courts, to the Bedfordshire, Herefordshire, and Essex Junction; Great Western Extension Atmospheric; Dover, Hastings, and Brighton; and Brighton Junction.

Royal assent was given, on the 28th ult., to the Taff Vale Extension, London and Blackwall (Amendments, &c.), Lancashire and Yorkshire, and London and North-Western (transfer of interest in the Preston and Wyre, &c.); Irish South-Eastern (Amendments), Caledonian (lease of Wishaw and Coltness), East Lancashire (Amendments, &c.), Edinburgh and Glasgow (Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness transfer).

The meeting of the OXFORD, WORCESTER, and WOLVERHAMPTON, fixed for the 1st instant, was again adjourned, owing to the insufficient attendance of shareholders.

The HUDDERSFIELD and MANCHESTER was opened on the 1st. The pilot engine for taking trains through the Marsden Tunnel ran off the rails with the 8h. 40m. down train from Manchester. No persons were hurt.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Continued sales of stock for money have exercised a depressing influence on English securities during the week. To this cause may be added an indisposition to purchase on the part of capitalists, which is evidenced by the sustained prices of the floating debt. Consols opened on Monday at 93 to ⅛, receded to 92⅞, but afterwards rallied, closing at 92⅞ 93. Opening on Tuesday at the last quotations, prices receded as the day advanced to 92⅝, but closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ ⅞ for account. On Wednesday the opening prices were 92⅝ ⅝, declining afterwards to 92½, but rallying before the close to 92⅝ ⅞ for money and time. Dullness and absence of speculative business prevailed on Thursday, Consols receding to 92½ ⅝ for money, Exchequer Bills quoting 48 to 51 premium. A slight improvement has since occurred, but the tendency of the market is towards a decline, it being generally anticipated that, as the Continent becomes tranquil, a large amount of Stock will be sold, that has been purchased here for safety during the late disturbed state of Europe, the proceeds being required for the renewal of commercial enterprize. At the close of the week prices were—For Bank Stock, 198½; Reduced, 92⅝; Consols, 92⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 93½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 9; India Bonds, £1000. 85 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 82 pm; South Sea New Annuities, 89⅝; Consols for Account, 92⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 51 pm; £500, June, 51 pm; Small, June, 51 pm.

In the foreign funds operations have been on the most limited scale, and the alteration in prices has been proportionately insignificant. Portuguese Four per Cents have receded from 30½-30 to 29-28⅜ ex dividend. Mexican has also been flat, but without much reaction. Spanish is a point lower, but Russian Stock continues well supported. The closing quotations are, for Buenos Ayres Bonds, Account, 46; Grenada Bonds, 16⅜; Greek Bonds, 6; Mexican Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 27½; Russian Bonds, 106¼; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 18¼; Ditto, Passive, 3⅜; French, Three per Cent., 54f. 50c.; Exchange, 25f. 40c.; Belgian Two and-a-Half per Cent., 46¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 52; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 81⅛.

The Share Market, although comparatively inactive, has been tolerably firm; and as the meetings for declarations of dividends are now closely approaching, not much business in the dividend paying lines can be anticipated until the several results are known. The following prices of shares last dealt in will best indicate the state of business:—Caledonian, 24½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 6; East Anglian, £3 10s., Pref., 1⅛; Eastern Counties, 8⅜; East Lancashire, 17⅜ x i; Great Northern, 9½; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 4⅛; Ditto, Five per Cent Preference, 4; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35½; Great Western, 83¼; Ditto, Half Shares 40½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17¼; Ditto, Fifths, 15½; Ditto, New £17, 11; Hull and Selby, 92½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Quarters, 18½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12½ x i; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 39⅛; Leeds and Thirsk, 19; London, Brighton and South Coast, 37½ x d; London and North-Western, 132½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 1⅝; London and South-Western, 35½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Pref., 11⅛; Midland, 65¼; Ditto, £50 shares, 17⅞; Norfolk, 36; Ditto, New, £20, 2¼; North British, 13; Ditto, Preference, 2⅜; North Staffordshire, 12½, ex in.; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16⅝; Shrewsbury and Birm., 5; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 10; Shropshire Union, 2½; South-Eastern, 21⅝; Ditto, No. 3, 19; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 30½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13⅞; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern, Preference, 3⅝; York and North Midland, 30⅝; Ditto, Preference, 7½; East Indian, 3⅝; Great Indian Peninsular, ⅝; Luxembourg, 2½, ex in.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, a slight increase has taken place in the arrivals of English wheat for our market, coastwise. The continued fine weather for the growing crops, and the anticipated large imports from the Baltic, have had a depressing influence upon the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce at barely stationary prices. Fine foreign wheats have been mostly held at full currencies. In the middling and inferior kinds very few sales have taken place. The barley trade has ruled firm, at fully last week's prices. Oats have sold freely, at 6d to 1s per quarter more money. In beans and peas very little doing. The best flour has sold at full currencies. Indian corn offering at 2s per quarter decline.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 44s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 47s; ditto, white, 45s to 49s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s; malting ditto, 26s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 54s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 33s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 27s to 28s; boilers, 28s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 44s; Suffolk, 32s to 35s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 35s, per 280 lbs.—*Foreign:* Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—New rapeseed is in fair request, at from £27 to £28 per last. Most other seeds are a dull inquiry, but not lower. In cakes, nothing doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 60s. Baltic, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s 6d; tares, 4s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £32 to £36 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 10s to £4 15s per ton; canary, 110s to 145s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 1d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 26s 1d; beans, 32s 5d; peas, 32s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 47s 2d; barley, 26s 0d; oats, 18s 8d; rye, 27s 2d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 32s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—We have to notice a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds of tea by private contract, at prices quite equal to those paid last week. Sound congou, 8d to 8½d per lb.

Sugar.—The West India market has been somewhat inactive, at barely stationary prices. Grainy qualities of Bengal have sold to a fair extent; but other kinds have ruled 6d per cwt. lower. Foreign sugars very dull. Refined goods are selling, brown lumps at 49s 6d; fair, 50s to 51s; and fair Tillers, 50s 6d to 51s per cwt.

Provisions.—The sale for Dutch butter is in a very inactive state, at barely last week's quotations. Fine Friesland is selling at 74s to 76s; fine Holland, 68s to 70s; and fine Kiel, 70s to 74s per cwt. So little is doing in Irish butter that prices are almost nominal. Carlow, first, landed, 66s to 70s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 66s to 68s; Cork, 64s to 66s; Limerick, 62s to 64s; and Waterford, 64s to 66s per cwt. The supplies of English butter are increasing; all kinds are heavy, at barely late rates. Fine Dorset, 76s to 80s; middling and good, 66s to 74s; fine Devon, 68s to 72s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 12s per dozen lbs. Bacon has met a very dull inquiry, and the quotations have given way 2s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 69s to 71s; heavy, 54s to 56s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is in a very inactive state, and prices are the turn in favour of the buyers. P Y C, on the spot, is selling at 39s to 39s 3d; and there are offers for delivery at 39s 3d to 39s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s 3d to 37s 6d per cwt. net cash.

Oils.—Some arrivals of fish oil have taken place; yet they have not had the effect of reducing prices. Olive and rape oil are held for rather more money. Linseed heavy, and lower to purchase.

Spirits.—The market for rum is tolerably steady, at full prices. 100 puncheons of Jamaica, 32 to 34 per cent over proof, plain quality, have sold at 2s 6d to 2s 8d; and 100 puncheons of East India at 1s 3d per gallon, proof. Brandy, 2d per gallon higher. Corn spirits without alteration.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow hay, £3 0s to £3 15s; new ditto, £2 5s to £3 0s; old clover, £4 0s to £4 15s; new ditto, £3 0s to £4 0s; and straw, £1 13s to £1 18s per load.

Coals.—Buddle's West Hartley, 15s; East Adair's Main, 12s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 13s; Haswell, 17s 6d; Lambton, 17s; Stewart's, 17s 3d per ton.

Hops.—Although it is evident that a very small quantity of hops will be produced this year, the demand is far from active, at last week's prices. Duty, £70,000 to £80,000.

Wool.—The public sales have been brought to a close. Upwards of 42,000 bales were sold at an advance of quite 1d per lb. Privately, the demand is firm.

Potatoes.—The demand is firm, at prices varying from £6 to £8 per ton.

Smithfield.—The supplies of fat stock having considerably increased, the general demand has ruled heavy, and the quotations have had a downward tendency:—

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been in a very inactive state, since our last report. In prices, however, no material alteration has taken place:—

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S H LEACH, jun, High-street, Kingsland, jeweller.

BANKRUPTS.

E HEATHER, Crawford-street, Marylebone, straw hat maker. J COLSON, Milton, near Gravesend, out of business. S COX, sen, Upper Winchester-street, Pentonville, plumber. G T WINTER, Brick-lane, St Luke's, builder. T MORRIS, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, flour-merchant. J STEVENSON, Brecon, grocer. C STATES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper. J CARY, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, printer. J DOWLE, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, wine merchant. J CARTER, Bristol, victualler. M POWELL, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, butcher. J STOTT, Balladen, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. B BOTTENHEIM Manchester, merchant. R BIRRELL, Blackburn, woollen-draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J COCKBURN, Cluniemains, Fifeshire, cattle-dealer. R A MILLER, Dundee, merchant.

TUESDAY, JULY 31.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 30.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Thomas L Crittenden as Consul at Liverpool, and of Mr Alfred Mitchell as Consul at Cork, for the United States of America.

WHITEHALL, MAY 3.

The Right Hon Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt, Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, has appointed John Clowes, of Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, Gentleman, to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Norfolk, also in and for the county of Suffolk.

JULY 25.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed George Arnold, of Edenbridge, in the county of Kent, Gent, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

JULY 30.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev James Wilson to the church and parish of Edrom, in the presbytery of Chirnside, and county of Berwick, vacant by the death of the Rev Alexander Cuthbertson.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S H LEAH, Kingsland, jeweller.

BANKRUPTS.

T PARFREMENT, King-street, Holborn, boot maker. J SMITH, St Runwald's, Essex, innkeeper. J BUTCHER, Waterloo-road, Surrey, builder. J TABB, Eaton street, Pimlico, tea-dealer and grocer. W JERDAN, Milton-next-Gravesend, bookseller. G P HILL, Fleet-street. W H MAYBURY, Worcester, hosier. W PERKINS, Devonport, cabinet-maker. J LONGBOTTOM, Leeds, Yorkshire, machine and engine manufacturer. G and R ROBERTS, Tanyclawdd, Denbighshire, coal and iron masters.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W WILSON, Campbellfield, Glasgow, brick and tile maker.

BIRTHS.

On July 22nd, at Leamington, Mrs Hubert Lloyd, of a daughter.——On Saturday, the 28th ult, at Cranfield Rectory, Beds, the wife of the Rev George Gardner Harter, of a daughter.——At 58, Lowndes square, the Countess of March, of a son.——At 26, Bolton-street, Viscountess Stopford, of a daughter.——At Government House, Adelaide, South Australia, Lady Young, of a son.——At the Rectory, Great Munden, Herts, the lady of the Rev H Dawson, of a stillborn son.——At Alva House, N.B., the Hon Mrs Johnstone, of a daughter.——At Dodford Vicarage, the wife of the Rev W Thornton, of a daughter.——At Astwood Vicarage, Bucks, the wife of the Rev S F Cumberlege, of a daughter.—— On the 6th June, at Cawnpore, the lady of Frederick Henry Hebbert, Esq, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St Silas' Church, Liverpool, Robert James, Esq, R.N., Government Emigration Surveyor for the port of Liverpool, to Leonora Frances, youngest daughter of Samuel Spencer, Esq, Lieutenant, R.N.——At Madras, the Hon Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Kt, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to Maria Alphonsine, third daughter of the late John Beatty West, Esq, M.P. for Dublin.—— At St George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon John de Blaquiere, eldest son of General Lord de Blaquiere, to Anna, youngest surviving daughter of the late John Christie, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Wickham, Hants, Miss Anne Garnier, aged seventy-six, sister of the Dean of Winchester.—John Goldwyer Andrews, Esq, senior surgeon of the London Hospital, and a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons.——At his residence, Court Lodge, Gillingham, Kent, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Melville Glenie, late of the 60th Royal Rifles, in his sixty-third year.——At Lower Sydenham, in her thirty-sixth year, Jane, wife of Dr. Lever, M D, Wellington-street, London-bridge.—— At Quebec, J ha Wilson, Scottish vocalist, in his forty-ninth year.——At the residence of her brother, the Rev S Clark, New Brompton, Jane, the wife of Thomas Deare, Esq.——At Salisbury, the Rev George Radcliffe, D D, Prebendary of Yetminster Prima in the Cathedral Church of Sarum in the seventy-ninth year of his age.—John Cottingham, Esq, one of the magistrates of the Southwark Police Court, and Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANIMALS,

IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK PRESENTED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS IBRAHIM PACHA.

THE late Viceroy of Egypt, some months before his death, placed at the disposal of the Hon. Charles Murray, her Majesty's Consul-General, a collection of living animals which had been obtained by his Highness' command in Nubia, and which he destined as a mark of his favour towards the Zoological Society, His Highness during his visit to this country had frequent opportunities of observing the useful influence exercised by this institution, and readily lent his aid towards increasing its means of instruction. The Council availed themselves of his Highness' liberal offer to maintain this collection in Cairo until the period had arrived which might appear most favourable for its transport to England; and they accordingly despatched in the spring of the present year a trustworthy agent to receive and attend to the animals from the time of their delivery at Alexandria, whither they were conveyed at the cost and by the direction of his Highness' representatives.

In addition to this magnificent gift, the Hon. C. A. Murray succeeded in obtaining three Lions, a Cheetah, an enormous Baboon, Ostriches, Gazelles, Sultana Fowls, Pelicans, and a Flamingo; besides a collection of living Reptiles, which amounted to about 70 head, and included examples of 13 species of great interest and novelty.

It gives us great pleasure to congratulate the Society on the successful issue of Mr. Murray's exertions, for it appears that not a single death occurred in the whole of this extensive consignment subsequent to its being put on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Indus*, in which it was conveyed to Southampton. The great size of the specimens which Mr. Landseer has selected for our illustration, attracted a curious multitude of spectators during their disembarkation at Southampton, and during their passage from the Vauxhall station of the South-Western Railway. The influx of so considerable an addition to the previously existing treasures of the Society has attracted a gradually increasing concourse of visitors to the Gardens, which we are satisfied that no one can have entered without gathering some new idea of the beauty and endless variety of Nature. Mr. Landseer has been guided in his composition by the desire of representing the entire gift of the Viceroy, as well as the most popularly interesting forms in the whole collection.

The Giraffes are females rising two years old; they are in perfect health, and will doubtless maintain the stock which the Society have been so fortunate hitherto in rearing of this singularly beautiful species. They are placed provisionally, during the enlargement of the Giraffe House, in the same building with the Rhinoceros.

The four Ostriches, now in possession of the Society, are probably the finest examples of this bird which have ever been seen in confinement. Two of them are placed in the large enclosure formerly occupied by the Aurochs, and exhibit an elasticity and rapidity in their paces which is indescribable.

The Dromedaries, which form the central objects in the group, are fine examples of the most esteemed breed in Lower Egypt; they were attended throughout the voyage by an Arab driver.

The Leucoryx Antelopes, which are easily distinguished by their long and graceful horns, are, perhaps, the most interesting species of all: equally remarkable for their elegant action, their delicacy of colouring, and their historic association with the ancient dynasties of Egypt; they were constantly brought as tribute from the South, and have, therefore, a frequent place in the hieroglyphic monuments. Both of these animals are, unfortunately, females. They are placed in one of the large paddocks in the Park, where they have ample space to display their speed. Their stride is short, but very rapid: they trot with wonderful elasticity, and with a grandeur of action which reminds one of the Gnu. The Leucoryx is called by the Arabs "the Bull of the Desert."

The Addax (*A. nasomaculata*) is distinguished by the white frontal band, which is common to both sexes, and by its spiral horns. A pair of these animals was received by the Society, but, unfortunately, in a bad state of health, from long confinement.

The Gazelles which Mr. Landseer has introduced are a male and a young female. The Society now possesses a herd of seven or eight of these extremely beautiful little creatures, with some prospect of adding to their number.

The Flamingo and the Pelican, on the extreme right of the group, were obtained for the Society by the Hon. C. A. Murray. The Flamingo is now exhibited for the first time alive in this country, and will be found, with many other objects of the first interest, in the new Aviary, which we mentioned in our article upon the Bower Birds.

The three Pelicans, which arrived with the Flamingo, are also of a species

(*Continued on page* 80.)

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Common quality, from ..	.. 1s 10d	ditto

N.B.—No higher prices.
JOWETT, Manufacturer, 532, New Oxford-street.

NEWTON'S GLOBES.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The nobility, gentry, and public in general, are respectfully informed that Messrs. NEWTON have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying in price from 2 to 40 guineas per pair; smaller sizes, suitable for presents, at from 2s to 30s each; School Globes, 12 inches in diameter, on an improved principle, 3 guineas per pair. Manufactory, 66, Chancery-lane.

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES.—CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. CHUBB'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES and BOXES are the best preservative of deeds, books, plate, &c from fire and thieves. Cash-boxes and Japan Deed-Boxes, and Street Door-Latches. C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St Paul's-churchyard, London.

GLENFIELD STARCH.—The Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold wholesale in London by Messrs. Pantin and Turner, Messrs. Hooper Brothers, Mr. Snelling, and Messrs. Petty, Wood, and Co.; and retail, by all shopkeepers.—AGENTS WANTED; apply to Mr ROBERT WOTHERSPOON, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.

FURNITURE SALE DEPARTMENT, PANTECHNICON, Belgrave-square, London.—The Nobility, Gentry and Public are respectfully invited to inspect this important department of the Pantechnicon, which is supposed to contain by far the largest Stock of warranted Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture anywhere offered for sale. Goods delivered free of expense to purchasers at any of the railway stations, or within five miles of the Establishment, and packed for transmission to the country at very moderate charges. A large assortment of Garden Furniture on view.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth brush searches thoroughly into the divisions, and cleanses them in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Cheshes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. An immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE,

EGYPTIAN ANIMALS PRESENTED BY THE LATE IBRAHIM PACHA TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(*Continued from page 78.*)

which is absolutely new to the menagerie. It is *Pelicanus crispus*, figured in Gould's "Birds of Europe" as a rare inhabitant of Dalmatia and Greece.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GREAT ROAD OVER THE SIMPLON.

[WE have been favoured by Mr. Albert Smith with the accompanying Sketch and details of this catastrophe, dated Milan, July 24.]

Those of your readers who have made the journey to Italy by this celebrated pass, and, indeed, the whole world, as admirers of the most colossal engineering work ever perfected, will hear with regret of the almost total demolition of the Simplon road, on the Italian side of the mountain, by the terrible storms which broke upon it at the end of last month. It suffered from similar causes in 1834 and 1839, and still bore traces of the devastation then caused by the mountain torrents; but now the injury sustained is so great as to be considered irreparable, the greater portion of the road having been broken up and carried away altogether, and the remainder rendered almost impassable for carriages of any description by the granite blocks and deep loose deposit left behind. The fact that a repetition of the injury may occur at any future time disheartens the Government from taking any steps to repair it, even slightly; a few men only are employed, here and there, moving the more intrusive blocks out of the way, along which the diligence toils with extra horses, deep in sand and grit, so that there is every chance—should the route over the St. Gothard become the favourite one, which is most likely—of this wonder of the world gradually falling to decay, and being only now and then visited by curious travellers.

The scene of the greatest ruin is that selected for the Illustration—the bridge at the entrance of the valley of Dovedro, between Isella and Domo d'Ossola. A former bridge had been carried away in 1839, and the present one built on its site, of immense strength, to guard against a similar accident. The mountain torrents were, however, again the masters. The bridge bravely stood the shock, but the approaches on either side have been totally demolished. Blocks of inconceivable size were brought down from the heights, and thrown about like pebbles: the waters tore out new channels for themselves, forsaking their usual beds; and frightful desolation is the result. An immense tract of the famous and fertile valley of Ossola is covered up by granite rubbish for ever; so that the renowned first view of Italy from the Pont de Crevola has lost nearly all its beauty; and the traces of the havoc made in every direction are as terrible, as they are, to all appearances, beyond any engineering skill to counteract. Those who can recollect and speak of the once mighty Simplon, in its strength and glory, may now account themselves fortunate travellers.

Au reste, if such an accident was to occur, it has happened at a good time, for very few of the "travelling English" are on the foreign roads. The largest hotels are deserted, and the natives are everywhere complaining bitterly of lack of visitors.



DESTRUCTION OF THE GREAT ROAD OVER THE SIMPLON. FROM A SKETCH BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE LATE JOHN COTTINGHAM, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, the scion of a highly respectable Cheshire family, was called to the bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 12th June, 1815, and practised for many years with considerable success upon the Chester and northern circuits. He had the reputation of being a sound and able lawyer, and might had he continued in the profession, have attained the judicial bench. He was Recorder of Chester; and a few years back he accepted the appointment of a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, the duties of which he continued to perform with great efficiency until the period of his death.

Mr. Cottingham died of cholera on the ult., after an illness of less than thirty hours.



THE LATE MR. COTTINGHAM, THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

DEATH OF MR. DENISON, M.P. FOR WEST SURREY.—We regret to have to announce the death of this gentleman, which occurred on Thursday morning, at No. 90, Pall-mall. Mr. Denison was in the 81st year of his age.

DEATH OF MR. GODSON, M.P.—Richard Godson, Esq., M.P. for Kidderminster, died on Wednesday, at his residence, Springfield Hall, Lancaster, of disease of the heart.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.—A special meeting of this company was held on Thursday, for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of 510 shares; John Cattley, Esq., in the chair. The secretary having read the list of shares to be forfeited, a resolution for their forfeiture was carried unanimously. The chairman then gave the proprietors a full account of the position the company were in, of their lands, the rentals, the absolute value of their stock and property. He said there had been a call made; this call, if properly responded to, would produce £8000, £3000 of which they had to pay away immediately. Their contract for taking the produce from their tenants expired in March next. A long conversation ensued as to the policy of winding up the affairs of the company; but it was urged by the chairman, that, as honourable men, they were bound to wait till March next, when their contract expired, and then they could consider the best step to take after they had fulfilled all their engagements. Several interesting details were entered into, shewing the great good this company had been in furthering the civilization of this part of the globe, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the business.

The *Fancy*, Captain Davidson, the first of the South Sea Whale Fishery Company's vessels, left the West India Docks on Saturday last, for the Auckland Islands, carrying out Mr. Mackworth, the secretary, and a numerous body of artisans and settlers, the nucleus of the new colony forming by this enterprising and highly influential company.

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